

THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL.

OF

Politics and General Literature.

VOL. I.]

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1823.

[No. 25.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—385—

Politics of Europe.

The Madras Dawk of yesterday brought us Packets of English Newspapers to the 29th of August, landed at that Port from the Ship YORK, which must have left England early in September. The MADRAS COURIER of the 14th instant came in at the same time, but that makes no mention of the YORK's arrival or the exact date of her leaving England. We shall learn this, and possess a List of her Passengers probably by to-day's Post from that Presidency. The SARAH, a Ship that left England about the same period had been spoken with by the Bark GURU near Ceylon, and the news of Lord Londonderry's death conveyed to Madras by that vessel.

In looking through the English Papers, although they extend twelve days later than those brought by the last arrival here, we observe nothing of very prominent interest except the details of the King's movements in Scotland, and the account of the Funeral of the late Lord Londonderry, of both of which our pages of to-day will be found to contain very ample reports.

We cannot include in our present Number more than a portion of the details alluded to; but we shall continue to publish them from day to day until the whole are laid before our readers; and that none of our space may be unnecessarily lost, we enter at once on the articles from the English Papers of the latest date.

London, Tuesday, August 20, 1822.—The Paris papers of Friday arrived last night by express. A letter written by a French merchant, and dated Pera, July 16, gives some interesting details respecting the late massacre in Constantinople.

The mutiny of the Janissaries, by whom the atrocities were perpetrated, took place towards the close of the Ramadan, or Turkish Lent. Preparations were making for the celebration of the grand festival of the Byram, when the Mussulmans usually indemnify themselves by great excesses for their privations during the preceding month. The mutineers took advantage of the security in which the Government appeared to be plunged. Five Otas, or Regiments of Janissaries, revolted. Numerous parties ranged through the different streets of the capital, pillaging the houses, particularly those belonging to Greeks and Franks, and massacring even Mussulmans whom they suspected not to be of their party. A party proceeded to the quarter of the Jews, where they committed the greatest excesses. Paying no respect to customs held sacred in the East, the Turkish baths were broken open, and the females violated. All the Christian women the banditti could discover were dragged to the Slaves' Bazaar, and sold to the highest bidder. The plan of the rebels was to gain possession of the Grand Vizier's Palace, and afterwards to proceed to the Seraglio. At first the most laudable efforts were taken made by Hadschi-Saïd, the Grand Vizier, to appease the mutineers. He went among them in disguise, and encountered the greatest risks. Finally, not daring to trust the remaining Otas of the Janissaries, which had taken no part in the revolt, he resolved to oppose another despatch of troops to the rebels, and called to his assistance Ibrahim Pashaw, Commandant of the Asiatic troops encamped at Bojukdere. After distributing considerable sums among these troops, Ibrahim put himself at their head and attacked the Janissaries. The streets of Constantinople became then the scene of a dreadful carnage; but the

Asiatic troops at last obtained the victory. More than 200 Janissaries were killed, and some thousands have since been executed. The usual mode of cutting off the head took up too much time, and they were despatched by tying several together and throwing them into the sea. Some thousands of the less guilty have been embarked for the coast of Asia, and all the prisons, the arsenal, the laghetto, and a number of ships in the harbour, are filled with prisoners who await their sentence. "Tranquillity (says the writer of the letter) has thus been established, and the crisis is for the moment passed; but unfortunately it may soon arise again. The Janissaries are convinced that the Sultan and his favorite Hâdî Effendi wish to destroy their corps, and that the private councils of the Grand Vizier have often under consideration their suppression, at least the abolition of their most important privileges. They besides believe that this plan is strongly supported by Lord Strangford and the other European Ministers. Their animosity against the Franks and the inhabitants of Pera is therefore extreme."

The accounts from Spain in the French Papers have just reached the dates of the intelligence which we published on Wednesday from the Madrid Journal. It is stated that some corps, composed of Italian refugees have greatly signalized themselves against the rebellious bands in Catalonia.

An article quoted by the JOURNAL DES DEBATS from the CONSERVATOR of Pittsburgh is remarkable for the manner in which it speaks of the affairs of Spain. The terms, "rebels, insurgents, banditti, brigands," &c. given to the Servile party, is strongly condemned by the Russian Journal, which observes, such were the names which the French Jacobins gave to the Royalists of La Vendée. It then goes on to say—"The factious chiefs and their subalterns may be called Communeiros, Eraldado, Descamisados, or Anarchists. They are not even entitled to be called Constitutionalists, because they have not been constituted, and because so long as they persist in an absurd and monstrous cumulation of usurped powers, they will never have a constitution. The opposite party may justly take the title of Royalist, Army of the Faith, &c. for the party defends the altar, the throne, the liberties, the institution of its country, and endeavours to annihilate or repress the efforts and the audacity of a class of men, who, having nothing to lose, but every thing to gain, in troubles, are always ready to subvert social order, of which they are always and every-where the declared enemies."

The ORIENTAL SPECTATOR states, on the authority of a letter from Tabriz, that the English Ambassador at the Court of Persia had, after a warm discussion with the Shah, demanded his passports and left that residence with the Consul of his nation. Such a proceeding would, doubtless, be the strongest mark of an alliance with the Porte which the British Cabinet could give; but it is very doubtful that it has taken place. The English have interests of too great importance in Asia thus to sacrifice them to the cause of the Turks. — Courier Français.

The result of the trials before the Court of Assizes at Colmar for the conspiracy of Belfort is made known. Four of the prisoners, viz. Colonels Teillier and Faillies, and Guisard and Dublar, two officers of inferior rank, have been found guilty, not of the capital charge, but for not revealing the existence of the conspiracy. They are condemned to imprisonment for five years,

and a fine of 500 francs each, and to remain for five years under the special surveillance of the Police. All the rest are acquitted.

King's Absence.—The King's moments of absence from his usual places of residence have been accompanied by the death of some important personage. He was on a visit in Lancashire when Mr. Fox died; at Sudburn, in Suffolk, when the Princess Charlotte died; at Holyhead, on his way to Dublin, when the Queen died; and on his way to Edinburgh when the Marquis of Londonderry died.

Earl of Liverpool.—The Earl of Liverpool will shortly lead to the altar Miss Chester, the sister of Sir Robert Chester, Master of the Ceremonies. Miss Chester was the intimate friend of the late Countess of Liverpool, whose sufferings, during her long and painful illness, she strove to alleviate. The Countess, it is said, contemplating a fatal termination to her illness, and knowing her Lord's attachment to her retired and domestic habits, recommended to him her friend, as one who, in the event of a second union, was most capable of affording him domestic felicity. A twelvemonth has elapsed since her Ladyship's decease. The marriage was appointed to take place a few days ago; but it is supposed to have been postponed in consequence of the sudden death of the noble Earl's late colleague.—*Morning paper.*

The Duke of Wellington's Letter.—An evening paper says—We have been enabled to procure an authentic copy of the letter which was written to Dr. Bankhead by the Duke of Wellington, after his Grace's interview with Lord Londonderry; and we are the more anxious to lay it before our readers, as it will be observed that the letter which found its way into the public prints differed in some material respects from the correct copy which we now publish:—

“London, August 6, 1822.—Dear Sir,—I called upon you with the intention of talking to you about Lord Londonderry, and of requesting you would call upon him. He promised me that he would send for you, but lest he should not, I entreat you to find some pretence for going down to him.

I entertain no doubt that he is very unwell. It appears that he has been over-worked during the session; and that his mind is over powered for the moment, and labours under a delusion. I state the impression made upon me in the interview I have just had with him. I told him that this was my impression; and I think it is his own, and he will probably communicate it to you; but lest he should not, I tell you what I think; begging you never to mention to any body what I have told you.

I am setting out this moment for the Netherlands. I would have stayed with Lord Londonderry, but he would not allow me. I shall be very much obliged to you, if you will write me a line, and have it left at my house, to let me know how you find him; and particularly if you think I am mistaken.

“Ever, dear Sir, yours most faithfully,
“Dr. Bankhead. (Signed) “WELLINGTON.

I believe he is going down to Cray this afternoon.

The King's Visit to Scotland.—*Edinburgh, Saturday, Aug. 17.*—His Majesty arrived in town from Dalkeith early this morning in his travelling chariot and four horses, accompanied by the Marquis of Conyngham and the Earl of Winchelsea, and alighted at Holyrood-house, at a quarter past ten o'clock, preparatory to the levee which was this day opened at twelve o'clock. Along the streets on the line appointed for carriages, were placed divisions of the Scotch Greys to prevent interruption, and the Court-yard of the Palace was occupied by the archers, some companies of the 13th Foot, and three bands of music played national airs, both in the front court and lawn. At twelve o'clock the carriages began to set down. All the Officers of State, Judges, and Law Officers of the Crown had precedence, by a different entrance from that to the public in front; 140 carriages conveyed the nobility and gentry to his Majesty's levee; the greater part of the company were dressed in a military uniform. The whole of the nobility whose names were mentioned in the procession of his Majesty's entrance were in attendance, as well as the principal

gentlemen of the Scottish bar and church. His Majesty seemed in better spirits than he was on the day of his landing; a great crowd occupied the avenue to the Palace, but the utmost order prevailed. His Majesty yesterday received several visitors at Dalkeith, among them were the young Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke of Dorset, the Marquis of Lothian and Earl of Winchelsea, the Earls of Fife and Lauderdale, and Lord Melville had a long audience. The King, at seven o'clock, had a select party to dinner, and amongst the company was the Earl of Fife. It was said that his Majesty's reception of the noble Earl on the platform, when landing, was rather distant. The Earl made a low obeisance to his Majesty, which was certainly returned by the King; but the pressure of official personages at the moment probably prevented any further notice of his Lordship in the bustle of the moment. It is clear from the Earl of Fife having been his Majesty's guest, that the impression entertained by some at the landing was incorrect. The popular bustle seems to have entirely subsided here; and the bulk of the inhabitants have returned to their ordinary occupations, as if Holyrood House was not graced with the presence of a King. The people have been so long without the presence of so august a personage, that they appear, after the passing of the first pageant, to be indifferent to Court occurrences. The last public reception of Holyrood House was by Prince Charles Stuart in 1745, when the principal inhabitants were called upon to pay their assessments to enable that adventurer to attack the throne of his present Majesty's grandfather. The very tartans that now decorate the chieftains who are doing homage to the King, were at that time worn by persons who were chivalrously engaged in promoting the interests of the unfortunate man whose success must have involved the ruin of the house of Brunswick. The principal officers on duty at the palace this week, are the Earl of Hopetoun, Captain-general, Sir John George Mackenzie, Sir David Milne, and Lieutenant-general Sir John Hope.

The illuminations last night were uncommonly brilliant, the streets were crowded to excess, and the theatre closed at 9 o'clock. The appearance of the illuminations was extremely grand from the elevated ground about the city. Rockets and discharges of artillery and small arms were repeatedly fired from the Castle, Calton Hill, Salisbury Craigs, Leith battery, and the ships of war, and the vivid flashes from this gloomy heights had a sublime effect. It is most gratifying to add, that the whole of these rejoicings passed off without the occurrence of any serious accident.

The civic feast will be given to his Majesty on Thursday next, the Peers' ball on Friday, and the ball of the Caledonian Hunt on the Monday following. The King, it is expected, will attend these balls; but it is doubted whether he will lay the first stone of the national monument on Calton Hill. There is a carriage way ascending within a dozen yards of the spot, so that the ceremony might be performed without any great personal inconvenience to his Majesty. It is said that the King's stay will be limited to 12 days.

The late Marquis of Londonderry.—*North Cray, 6 o'clock, Monday Evening.*—Notwithstanding the annunciations of the London papers that the funeral procession of the Marquis of Londonderry towards town would take place this evening at seven o'clock from North Cray, the greatest doubt and uncertainty prevails upon the point in all the surrounding villages. The villagers of Foot's Cray believe that the noble Marquis's body was removed by night to his house in St. James's-square, so long ago as Wednesday last. The inhabitants of North Cray, who, from their vicinity to the residence of the deceased Noblemen, may rationally be supposed to be better informed upon such circumstances, affirm that this assertion is totally unfounded, and further add, that the body is to be removed about ten o'clock this evening. The information conveyed to us from this quarter is in accordance with that which we received from very good authority in town. We were there informed that arrangements were made for the arrival of his Lordship's remains at Vauxhall-bridge, about 11 o'clock, and at his own house in St. James's-square, about 12 o'clock, this night.

Foot's Cray, 10 o'clock.—The funeral procession of the Marquis of Londonderry (if, indeed, it be right to apply the name of funeral procession to an unadorned hearse preceded by three, and a single mourning carriage, followed by two, mutes) has just started from North Cray. There are not many householders in that village, but we observed that the whole of them had closed their window for some hours previously to the body of the noble Marquis passing by them on the road to London. The bell of the parish church, which had never yet tolled in honour of his Lordship, began to give sound to its mournful notes at the exact moment when his Lordship's corpse left the residence in which his spirit had so long delighted. The members of his household followed it for some distance. On its arrival at this place, the inhabitants hastened to their doors with lights, and viewed the melancholy cortage with respectful and sympathetic silence.

Deptford, 12 o'clock.—The hearse has moved on, and though its passage through this place has not caused the slightest impression, such was not the case at the village of Eltham. There it was waited for by several groups both of well-dressed persons and of villagers.

St. James's square, 2 o'clock, a. m.—His Lordship's body has just reached town. The road along which the undertaker (Mr. Newton, of Wardour-street) led the corpse after leaving Deptford, was past Nunhead-hill, and through Camberwell-green, where the merriments occasioned by the fair formed a strange contrast to the mournful procession which was skirting along it. From Camberwell it proceeded through Kensington-oval, and thence over Vauxhall-bridge, up Grosvenor-place and Piccadilly to St. James's square. Nobody in the streets of London appeared to be aware that the hearse, which they beheld proceeding slowly along them, contained all that was once the Marquis of Londonderry. Before his Lordship's house, twenty or thirty individuals were collected, but they were evidently of the lower orders of society. The body was deposited at two o'clock in his Lordship's house in St. James's-square.

It was understood at North Cray, that the will of the noble Marquis had been opened, and that the bulk of his personal property had been left to the Marchioness: the real estates, we suppose, will descend to his brother, Lord Stewart (now Marquis of Londonderry.)

There were none of the Marquis's family in the carriage which followed the hearse. It was said to contain the house-steward, the land-steward (Mr. Thompson,) the solicitor (Mr. Groom,) and his Lordship's confidential servant (Thomas Conney.)

Preparations for the Funeral.—The workmen in the Abbey had yesterday nearly finished their operations. Ten or 12 men were employed in constructing a platform, which is merely raised above the pavement by the joists on which it rests. It is about 18 yards in length and 10 wide, and fills up the space between the monuments of Lord Chatham and the Earl of Mansfield on the one side, and those of the Dukes of Newcastle and Sir Peter Warren on the other. These, every one acquainted with the interior of the Abbey know, are ranged on each side of the avenue leading from the north door. It is in the centre, and immediately opposite the corner of the monument to the memory of Sir Peter Warren, that his Lordship's last resting place has been prepared. His coffin will lie on the right of Mr. Pitt, and close to it. The grave is about seven feet deep, and is bricked round.

The ceremonial had not been made out yesterday, and it was not exactly known who would attend, but several of the late Marquis's colleagues were expected to be present.

Every precaution will be taken to guard against the inconvenient pressure of the crowd, both without and within the Abbey. The platform which we have described at the north door, is enclosed by a strong rail, which embraces a space sufficiently ample to accommodate all who take a part in the ceremonial.

The following will be the form of procession:—

Attendants on horseback, with scarfs and batbands.

The pall-bearers in two carriages, drawn by six horses each. These are to consist, if possible, of eight Cabinet Ministers.

A rich plume of feathers, borne by a man on horseback, attended by supporters.

The late Marquis's Coronet on a velvet cushion, borne by a man on horseback, with proper attendants.

The hearse containing the body drawn by six horses, and the sides decorated with the escutcheons of the deceased.

The Chief Mourner, as at present arranged, Lord Castlereagh (the late Hon. Mr. Stewart,) in a mourning coach drawn by six horses.

About sixteen or eighteen of the nearest relatives in mourning coaches, each drawn by six horses, and from twenty to thirty of his most intimate friends.

The principal domestics of the deceased in mourning coaches drawn by four horses each.

To be followed by the carriages of the nobility and gentry, of which a vast number are expected to attend.

The Foreign Ministers, and others desirous of being present at the ceremony in the Abbey, will assemble at an early hour in the Jerusalem Chamber.

The procession, it is expected, will move precisely at nine o'clock.

London, Wednesday, August 21, 1822.—We have received the Paris papers of Sunday last. The Chamber of Peers, and the Chamber of Deputies, assembled on Saturday to receive in form the communication of the Royal Ordinance for closing the session of 1822. The ordinance being read, the members of the respective Chambers,

Private letters from the Pyrenees announce, that at the advanced posts of the cordon the heat is so great, that the wells, springs, and streams are dried up, and that water is distributed by rations to the soldiers. It is added that the state of the atmosphere has occasioned a number of maladies. Letters from Vienna state that Count Montmorency, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, is expected in that city, and that the affairs of Spain will be discussed in the approaching Congress. The opening of the Congress, is said to be fixed for the 1st of October; but the Ministers of the five great Powers are to hold preliminary conferences in the month of September. There is still no intelligence from Spain of a later date than that which we published a week ago.

The *CONSTITUTIONNEL*, in reply to an article by the *QUOTIDIEN* on the death of the Marquis of Londonderry, makes the following remark:—"It appears that Lord Castlereagh possessed private virtues. Under that point of view some regret is due to his memory. As a statesman he pursued a system injurious to the interests of his country as well as to the free nations of Europe. History is prepared to judge him. His death will make no change in the destinies of nations, for those destinies are more powerful than the interests, the passions, and the efforts of parties."

At an early hour yesterday morning, as will be seen from our report of the ceremony, the remains of the late Minister for Foreign Affairs were deposited in Westminster Abbey. The body of the noble Marquis was interred by the side of Mr. Pitt, whose patronage he had enjoyed, and whose policy he professed to imitate, but whose name, whether for good or evil, will swallow up that of a thousand such disciples. The policy itself, vigorous as it was, though improvident, mischievous, and futile as it has proved itself, derived its reputation from the manly character and rhetorical ascendancy of that individual by whom it was suggested and enforced; so the office holders rather than statesmen who have succeeded him owe not merely their name but their political existence to an assumed admiration of his errors. That system, under the effect of which the country now groans, will fasten itself in the eyes of future generations as an indelible appendage to Mr. Pitt. Lord Londonderry and the rest will be, happily for themselves, forgotten. Such is the true relation in which this subaltern and secondary Administration stands towards its haughty original.

Funeral of Lord Londonderry.—The history of this last funeral pageant may in one respect be rendered a medium of useful instruction. Lord Londonderry was by official authority buried in the great national receptacle of the ashes of our Kings our patriots, and heroes. His body was attended to its last abode by much of the rank and power of the empire, and consigned to the earth amidst the unaffected tears of private friends, relatives, and servants; but, painful to relate, amidst the coarse exultation of the populace! To say that we have been grieved and shocked and disgusted by the last recited fact, is merely to put on record our fellow-feeling with every civilized and honourable mind in the community. There is hardly an instance of more barbarous and unmanly triumph over a fallen enemy by the most savage people. There never was offered a more offensive or more disgraceful outrage to the sorrows of the living, or to the defenceless dead. The private character and noble virtues of Lord Londonderry were such as would in ordinary cases have disarmed every vindictive sentiment. The English people, in ordinary cases, are distinguished by sensibility the most generous and humane. Their universal mourning for that beloved Princess, whose untimely death in the first bloom of happiness deprived every youthful matron of a model, and a loyal nation of its dearest hope—the depth and even refinement of sympathy which then displayed itself among the humblest inhabitants of Great Britain, were enough to demonstrate the natural tendency of our countrymen towards just and kind affections. Their brave devotion to the late lamented Queen, who was not a native, nor long an inhabitant of the kingdom, for no reason but because she was innocent and oppressed, is another proof, if proofs were wanting, of the inherent benevolence of our national character. Whence comes it, then, that the remains of a good man were insulted by a generous people in their passage to the tomb? It was because the people regarded Lord Londonderry as an instrument or an author of much public wrong—of manifold political abuses—of grievous national and individual sufferings—of a system of government disgraceful abroad, at home insupportable—as a conspicuous member and obtrusive organ of an Administration essentially odious. It was from the intenseness and inveteracy of persuasions such as these, that the multitude who looked on at this solemn spectacle lost at once all patience and all decency, and marked, by their indifference to the personal merits and final sorrow of the deceased, their abhorrence of him and of his principles as a Minister. Will it now be questioned how the people feel towards the policies of Lord Londonderry and his Colleagues? He could never have drawn upon himself the public hatred by any private misdemeanours. His private virtues are the case made for him by his advocates—how good he was!—how liberal!—how affectionate!—how true! We believe it all. He was a worthy English nobleman and gentleman. He could be nothing higher. How terrible then, must have been the force of that antagonist and evil principle in his life, which could eradicate from the hearts of Englishmen all sense of his acknowledged virtues—all attachment to their own decent and manly habits—all reverence for an awful religious rite—and all pity for the train of weeping mourners who passed before their eyes in unfeigned and mortified affliction!

The whole course of Government must reform itself in this country. We were never more sensible of it than since we have had the melancholy food for meditation afforded us by the phenomenon of yesterday. Much as we had condemned, and often as we had exposed, the measures persevered in by Lord Londonderry and his associates, we were unprepared for such a proof of the impression which they had made upon the hearts of the people. Let not the name of "rabble" be foolishly applied to this unsophisticated class of our fellow subjects. What the rabble feel strongly, it is certain that many of those who are not rabble think. The poor may not be accurate judges of this or that specific measure, but they are infallible in their decision whether a sum total be right or wrong. Nor could stronger evidence be looked for of the general bad character of an English Ministry, than that furnished by the perpetration of a popular outrage, so truly painful in its manner, upon the corpse of one of its members.

North Cray.—Yesterday, the Earl of Clanwilliam, the private Secretary to the late Marquis of Londonderry, and Mr. Pianta,

left town for North Cray to pay visits of condolence to the Marchioness of Londonderry.

Duke of Bedford.—The Duke of Bedford arrived in Exeter on Monday. On Tuesday his Grace left for Woburn-abbey. We are happy to state that he appeared to have recovered from his late severe illness.

Marquis Wellesley.—The Marquis Wellesley was so shocked on receiving the news of the Marquis of Londonderry's death on Wednesday afternoon, that he was mute, from the effect of horror, for some moments. All the dreadful particulars reached him at once. They were only known that evening to his Excellency, Mr. Goulburn, and Mr. Gregory.—*Dublin Paper.*

Dongola, the Capital of Nubia.—The Prussian naturalists Dr. Ehrenberg and Dr. Hemprich, on their travels in the north of Africa, arrived on the 15th of February at the celebrated city of Dongola, the capital of Nubia. Previously, in the years 1820 and 1821, they had sent ten chests and four casks, with subjects of natural history, to the Royal Museum at Berlin.

The King's Visit to Scotland.—*Edinburgh, (Saturday Night.)*—His Majesty appeared at the levee in a full Highland uniform, of what is called the Stuart tartan. It is a dress which requires a tall and robust figure to produce advantageous display, and the general opinion at the levee was, that this martial and picturesque dress was never worn to more advantage; he wore the Highland broad sword, pistol, and philebeg, and had quite a martial air. Next appeared in a similar garb Sir Wm. Curtis; but the worthy baronet's figure was any thing but that of the hardy and swarthy Highlanders; what it wanted, however, in the air of the soldier, was abundantly supplied in the comfortable and jolly expression of the citizen. The worthy baronet laughed heartily himself at the merriment his presence excited among the Highland chieftains, who, for the first time, had to rank such a figure among their clan. Sir William, however, makes a better soldier than Falstaff, while he rivals him in the better part of his other gay qualifications. The levee was extremely crowded. About 1200 persons were presented, the greater part military personages, and many in the Highland costume. The personages who had the privilege of *curls* through the closet, were the Dukes of Dorset, Montrose, Argyll, and Athol; the Marquises of Winchester, Conyngham, and Graham; the Earls of Fife, Lauderdale, Morton, Moray, Kinnoul, Brol, Breadalbane, Kellie, &c. &c.; Lords Gwydyr, Glenorchy, Melville, &c &c.; Mr. Peel, the Judges of the Courts of Session, the Law Officers of the Crown, and the Heads of the Magistracy. A great number of the Gentlemen at the Bar and Writers to the Signet were also presented; among them was Mr. James Stuart, of Duncarn. The other presentations were principally Scottish gentry and military officers. His Majesty gave to all a most gracious reception, and expressed himself highly gratified at the presence of so large a body of his Scottish nobles and people.

Breach of Promise of Marriage.—At Cornwall Assizes, Miss Cook obtained 200*l.* damages against Mr. Moss, an Officer of the Navy, commanding the EAGLE Revenue Cruiser, for a breach of promise of marriage. At Oxford, David Thomas, Esq. obtained 100*l.* damages against Miss Hannah Jones, a sickly young lady of 46, for a similar breach of promise.

New System of Delineating Animated Nature.—A Mr. C. Barber is arrived here, announcing a new system of taking Likenesses, at the low charge of from one to fifty shillings.—The celebrity of this Gentleman had preceded him, but we could form no idea of his method of taking a likeness in 28 seconds, without pencil or machine; we were, therefore, on his arrival, induced to visit him, but, in his own words, regret the impossibility of conveying any thing like an idea of the manner in which he delineates the human form, figures, animals, &c.—We would therefore recommend a visit to his apartments, at Mr. Way's, in St. Thomas's-street, where, we understand, his stay will be very short. His delineation of the horse, is strikingly beautiful and correct, as is also that of a Gentleman driving his Tilbury.—Specimens of a variety of subject are to be seen at Hollingsworth's, High street, and at Mr. Barber's Apartments.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

—389—

Funeral of the late Marquis of Londonderry.

The remains of the late Marquis of Londonderry were yesterday morning (Aug. 20) deposited in Westminster-abbey. Although it was announced that this melancholy ceremony was to be as private as possible, still, from its very nature, it was impossible to prevent its partaking of something of a public character. Every thing like ostentation display was studiously avoided; but nevertheless the procession was of such length, and the high rank and importance of those by whom it was attended were so generally known, that an immense crowd assembled in the avenue leading from St. James's-square to the Abbey, at an early hour in the morning. The windows of most of the houses were likewise filled with persons of respectability, and with one exception, which we shall hereafter notice, the greatest order and decorum prevailed throughout all the melancholy proceedings of the day.

PROCESSION TO THE ABBEY.

According to previous arrangement, the hearse and the different mourning coaches which were to form a part in the procession to the Abbey, began to arrive in the neighbourhood of St. James's-square about 6 o'clock in the morning, and immediately took up those stations which were best calculated to afford a convenient approach to the mansion of the deceased in their appointed order.

The carriages of the nobility and gentry, which were to close the procession, assembled in Jermyn-street, where they received their instructions how they were to fall in. Among them were noticed the carriages of—

His Grace the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Hertford, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Harrowby, Lord Maryborough, the Earl of Westmorland, Earl Bathurst, Lord Sidmouth, Lord Listowel, Lord Sidney, Earl Blessington, Mount Edgcumbe, the Marquis of Ailesbury, Duchess of Richmond, the Advocate General, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Hon. William Lamb, Lord Melbourne, Lord Clive, Lord Grantham, the Lord Mayor, and a vast number of others, too numerous to detail.

At half past seven the immediate relatives and friends of the deceased, who were to accompany the body to the Abbey, began to arrive. They were shown into the drawing-room. Most of them were seen occasionally to shed tears; and nothing was heard but the strongest expression of regret for the melancholy cause of their assembling.

The crowd in front of the house was extremely great, but from the activity of the police officers, who were in attendance, perfect order was maintained; and it is but just to state, that, on the part of the populace there was not at this time the slightest disposition manifested to break through that regularity which the solemnity of the occasion demanded.

Precisely at twenty minutes to nine, all was announced to be in readiness; and the parties assembled in the drawing-room were called over by Mr. Newt on in the order in which they were to proceed.

At a quarter to nine the whole moved towards the Abbey, in the following order:—

Constables to clear the way.

Mr. Lee, the high constable of Westminster, with his silver staff, attired in a mourning cloak, and wearing a cocked hat and hat-band.

Four attendants on horseback, in deep mourning, with scarfs and hat-bands.

The rich plumes of feathers, with streamers, which had been placed on the body while lying in state.

Four attendants on horseback, in deep mourning, with scarfs and hat-bands.

Three mourning coaches, drawn by six horses each, in which were the pall-bearers, in deep mourning, and wearing silk scarfs and hat-bands.

First Coach.—The Right Honourable the Earl of Westmorland and the Right Honourable G. W. W. Wyne.

Second Coach.—His Grace the Duke of Wellington, the Right Honourable the Earl of Liverpool, the Right Honourable the Lord Chancellor, and the Right Honourable Lord Maryborough.

Third Coach.—The Right Honourable Lord Viscount Sidmouth; the Right Honourable N. Vansittart; the Right Honourable F. Robinson; and the Earl of Bristol.

Four attendants on horseback.

The Coachman,
On a crimson velvet cushion, borne by a man on horseback, uncovered, and attired in deep mourning, with silk scarf and hat-band.

Two pages on each side, with wands.

The hearse containing

THE BODY.

Drawn by six horses, each led by a page, surmounted with luxuriant plumes of black ostrich feathers. The coffin was covered with a black velvet pall, the sides decorated with the arms of the deceased, richly embossed.

Six pages, with wands, walked on each side of the hearse, and Pages likewise attended the mourning coaches, which followed, and which were drawn by six horses each.

First Carriage.—The Honourable Frederick Stewart (now become Lord Viscount Castlereagh), as Chief Mourner, and nephew of the deceased; John Stewart, Esq. cousin of the deceased; the Right Honourable the Lord Bishop of London, and the Right Hon'ble the Speaker of the House of Commons.

Second Carriage.—Lord George Seymour, the Honourable G. Seymour, the Honourable H. Seymour, and Captain Kennedy.

Third Carriage.—The Most Noble the Marquis of Cambridge, the Earl of Brocknock, Lord Charles Fitzroy, and Colonel Wood.

Fourth Carriage.—D. Kerr, Esq. Sir Henry Hardinge, Lord Eilenborough, and Lord Garvagh.

Fifth Carriage.—The Hon'ble Mr. Edgecombe, R. G. M'Donald, Esq. the Dean of Windsor, and George Byng, Esq.

Sixth Carriage.—Richard Pakenham, Esq. the Earl of Clanwilliam, the Earl of Cleancarty, and Joseph Planta, Esq.

All the foregoing individuals, as the nearest relative and friends of the deceased, wore crape hat-bands and scarfs.

Seventh Carriage.—Viscount Sydney, Viscount Clive, Lord Harvey, and the Earl of Belfast.

Eighth Carriage.—The Right Honourable Charles Arbuthnot, the Right Honourable W. Huskisson, Sir Lowry Cole, and Sir Richard Hardinge.

Ninth Carriage.—Lord Apsley, George Watson Taylor, Esq. A. Mardon, Esq. and James Alexander, Esq.

Tenth Carriage.—Sir Thomas Lawrence, Dr. Bankhead, and William Groome, Esq.

The noblemen and gentlemen in the latter mentioned carriages, wore silk scarfs and hat-bands, and attended as the friends of the deceased.

The last mourning coach was drawn by four horses, and contained Messrs. Leggate, Abbot, Thompson, and Debonneville, domestics of the deceased.

Then came the carriage of the deceased, drawn by four horses, the servants in deep mourning, and the horses led by grooms. This was followed by the carriages of the immediate relatives of the deceased, and then by the carriages of his friends, some of which we have already enumerated. A few of the private carriages were drawn by six horses, and others by four, but the greater part by two.

The procession moved on slowly through St. James's-square, George-street, Pall-mail, Charing-cross, Whitehall, and Parliament-street, calling forth the remarks of the spectators at every step. It then turned to the right along George-street, and the head of it reached the great western door of the Abbey, exactly at a quarter after 9 o'clock. The assemblage of persons in that vicinity was so dense that the space unoccupied was merely sufficient to allow the procession to move along it. On the arrival of the hearse among them, a most discordant yell displayed the animosity which they felt to the deceased nobleman.

Among those who were admitted to the Jerusalem Chamber, and who had arrived previous to the body reaching the Abbey, were—

The Earl of Chichester, the Earl of Caledon, Viscount Granville, Lord Althorp, Lord Granville Somerset, Earl of Guilford, Earl of Shaftesbury, Earl Bective, Earl Gower, Earl of Ormonde, Lord Palmerston, Lord Borghersh, Sir G. Cockburn, Sir C. Long, Sir H. Taylor, Sir David Ogilby, Sir W. A'Court, Sir Walter Stirling, Sir J. Osborn, Sir H. Wellesley, Sir C. Robinson, Sir A. Chichester, Sir U. Burgh, Sir G. Murray, Col. Arbuthnot, Col. Fitzclarence, General M'Quarrie, General Hart, the Hon. William Lamb, Right Hon. J. C. Villiers, Rev. Edward Barnard, the Attorney and Solicitor-Generals, Captain Bertie Cator, Rev. John Turner, Hon. J. W. Ward, Messrs. Wilmet, Hobhouse, Croker, T. Courtenay, Holmes, Douglass, Lushington, R. Milford, Chastroy, Cartwright, Mitchell, R. Ward, G. Chinnery, E. Bates, Lennard, John Cator, H. Twins, Goode, Money, sen., Money, jun., Chapman, Gordon, Brodgen, Morier, F. W. Wyatt, H. Sumner, Irving, William Courtenay, Fremantle, Magennis, Galagan, J. C. Freeling, Alexander Cockburn, A. C. Grant, J. G. Harris, Monsieur Aide, Alexander Baring, Wm. Wood, J. A. Gordon, Rev. Mr. Baly, &c.

Besides the above, all the Foreign Ministers and their respective amits were present during the whole of the ceremony, having made personal applications for tickets for entrance, together with all the gentlemen of the Foreign Office, who, we understand, particularly desired to be permitted to pay their last tribute of respect to the memory of one to whom they had felt so sincere an attachment.

Tickets had been issued to about 600 persons for admission to the body of the Abbey, at eight o'clock. About that time the bearers of the tickets assembled in the Cloisters, Dean's-yard; and about half after eight were admitted into the Abbey through the Western Cloister-door. The crowd passed on to the north end of the transept, where the only preparations for the funeral were observed. The platform was elevated about a foot from the pavement, surrounded by a low rail, which, together with the platform, was entirely covered with black cloth. Towards the south end of the platform, and in front of the statue of the Earl of Mansfield, was the grave, lined with brick, and with two ropes to lower the coffin. In no other part of the Abbey were there any railings or any other preparations to keep off the crowd (nor, on account of the small number and decency of the persons admitted, were they at all necessary.) The only persons at this time in the Abbey having the appearance of official characters were the Almoners of the Abbey Church in their purple gowns and badges, and no officer in a scarlet and full mourning, appointed to keep the western gate. Several of the officers of the Queen-square Police-office were also in attendance. Shortly after their admission, the spectators were all obliged to withdraw from the transept, and the gate which communicates from the north aisle to that part of the church was then shut, and kept close till the procession began to move towards the grave. For more than half an hour afterwards the spectators, with the exception of a few who had gained admission to the organ-loft, were strolling in groups, which seemed but thinly scattered over the large area of the nave and aisles, conversing on the merits and fate of the man, the last scenes of whose career they were assembled to witness. Soon after nine o'clock the officers marshalled the crowd, which formed two lines even with the pillars which divided the nave from the aisles; and the number of persons who had been admitted were just sufficient to form these lines without indecent crowding or inconvenience. The Gentlemen of the Foreign Office then entered from the Jerusalem Chamber, a room on the South side of the Abbey, near the western extremity, and formed themselves two and two—two thirds up the nave on the right hand side as they entered. The Foreign Ministers accredited at this Court then ranged themselves. They were all in scarfs and deep mourning, and with the exception of Mr. Rush, who was unadorned by any such supposed mark of honour, they were decorated with the stars and insignia of their various orders. The other persons who were to form the procession were now collected in and about the door of the Jerusalem Chamber. About $\frac{1}{2}$ past 9, the hearse having arrived at the Western end, the doors were thrown open, and Dr. Ireland, the Dean of Westminster, advanced to meet the body. About this time a loud shout, apparently of exultation and execration, was heard from the crowd without, which visibly affected many of the train and spectators, to whom this interruption seemed to be unexpected. Some persons within seemed to take this as an ill-judged mark of respect. One of the Peers in the train said to his neighbour "If this be a compliment, it is a very ill-judged one." By most of the persons present, however, the character of the shout could not be mistaken, and many of the friends of the deceased were evidently surprised and hurt. The singing boys and choristers then began to sing the commencement of the burial service—"I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord," accompanied by the solemn tones of the organ, which at the same moment began to peal through the vaulted roof. The procession then formed in the following order:—

Six Mutes, two and two, in deep mourning, with hat-bands and staves. State lid of black feathers, attended by six mutes, two and two. Gentlemen of the Foreign-office, two and two, with silk hat-bands, scarfs, &c., viz.:—Messrs. Scott, Stanier, Bartlett, Cade, J. Hertzell, L. Hertzell, M'Kee, Hunter, Ward, Pasmore, Parish, Stanly, Turner, Rolleston, Hon. Mr. Byng, J. Bedwell, C. Broughton, J. Rolleston.

Foreign Ambassadors, two and two, in deep mourning, with stars on their breasts, attended by their Secretaries, &c.

Cabinet Ministers (not bearing the Pall), with scarfs, hat-bands, and rosettes.

The Earl of Westmorland, Privy Seal.—Right Hon. C. Wyndham, Verger.

Twelve almsmen, two and two.

Prebendaries.

Twelve singing boys, two and two.

Twelve singing men, two and two.

Minor canons, two and two.

Mutes.

Beadles with staves.

Gentlemen belonging to the Choirs of Westminster, St. Paul's, and Chapel Royal, in white cloaks, black silk scarfs and hat-bands.

Four mutes with staves, two and two.

Mr. Vincent, Clerk & Dean of Westminster, Mr. Gell, Receiver of the Chapter. Dr. Ireland. of ditto.

Mutes.

The Marquisate Coronet of the deceased, on a crimson velvet cushion, trimmed with gold fringe, borne by a gentleman.

Lord Chancellor.

Duke of Wellington.

Lord Stowell.

Lord Maryborough.

Earl of Liverpool.

Mr. Viscount.

The body was in a coffin covered with crimson velvet, over which was thrown a black velvet pall, decorated at the bottom with white silk and a deep white fringe, and supported by the above-named Cabinet Ministers. On each side of the pall, achievements were affixed, as which were the arms of the deceased, with the Garter encircling them—motto "Honi soit," &c. On the lower part of the arms was the following inscription:—"Metamora Corolla Draconis."

CHIEF MOURNERS.

Hon. F. Stewart (now Viscount Castlereagh), John Stewart, Esq.

MOURNERS.

Captain Kennedy.

Two and Two.

Lord George Seymour,

Mr. George Seymour,

Mr. Horace Seymour,

Mr. Henry Seymour,

Marquis Camde,

Earl of Brecknock,

Mr. Bathurst,

Earl of Harrowby,

Colonel Wood, Lord Garvagh, Mr. D. Kerr, Sir H. Hardinge, Hon. Mr. Edgcumbe, R. G. M'Donald, G. Byng, Esq. Dean of Windsor.

Lord Clancharly.

Michael Pakenham, Esq.

[The above are relatives of the deceased, and were dressed in the deepest mourning; they all appeared deeply afflicted at the solemnity.]

The Friends of the Deceased,

Two and Two.

The Speaker of the House of Commons, and the Bishop of London, Earl of Bristol, Q. W. Taylor, Esq. A. Marsden, Esq., Viscount Sidney, Earl of Belfast, Sir Lowry Cole, Marquis of Donegal, R. Wood, Esq. Sir Thomas Lawrence, Dr. Bankhead, Physician to the deceased, Mr. Groom, solicitor to ditto, James Alexander, Esq. Sir R. Hardinge, Marquis of Bute, Viscount Clive, Earl of Clanwilliam, Jas. Planta, Esq., Lord Clancharly.

The Friends of the deceased (who joined in the Abbey, after assembling in the Jerusalem Chamber) two and two.

Earl of Caledon, Earl of Chichester,

Earl of Guildford, Earl Gower,

Earl of Shaftesbury, Earl of Ormonde.

Viscounts Palmerston, Althorp, and Granville, Lord Burghersh, Mr. C. Arbuthnot, Mr. K. Wilmot, Mr. Hobhouse, Sir G. Cockburn, Sir J. Osborn, Mr. H. Ward, Mr. Lushington, Mr. Croker, Mr. Courtenay, the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General; Mr. Hutton, Sir H. Wellesley, Hon. Mr. Lamb, Mr. R. Mitford, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Cartwright, Sir A. Chichester-Mann, Aide, Mr. Douglas, Sir H. Taylor, Sir R. Arbuthnot, Sir D. Ogleby, &c. &c.

The Household of the deceased.

Slowly passing up the nave, the funeral train approached the door of the choir, and then turning off to the left, advanced to the north transept. Mr. Frederick Stewart (now Lord Castlereagh), as well as his brother, Mr. J. Stewart, were much affected as they approached the grave; and among the mourners, many exhibited symptoms of the deepest affliction.

Immediately on the procession passing through the gate leading to the north transept, the gate was closed. Numerous applications were made for admission, but in consequence of orders issued by the Dean, no person unconnected with the ceremonial was admitted.

The organ ceased as the last part of the procession drew near the grave, and for some minutes the most solemn silence prevailed.

At twenty minutes to ten, the body was lowered into the sepulchre. The vocal corps then sung, "Man that is born of a woman." When this

was concluded, the Dean of Westminster read the Funeral Service in a solemn and impressive manner. When he came to the words "Earth to earth, ashes to ashes, and dust to dust," a quantity of earth which had been provided for that occasion, was placed in a small spade, and thrown on the coffin. The prayer ended, the vocal gentlemen who were drawn up against the small door opposite the grave, which opens into the choir, sang "I heard a voice from Heaven," and this concluded the service.

During the time that the ceremony was performing, Lord Viscount Castlereagh, the chief mourner, a young man apparently of 19 or 20 years of age, was visibly and deeply affected, and his face was discoloured with weeping. The Cabinet Ministers were, however, the persons on whom the eyes of the beholders were chiefly fixed. The Duke of Wellington and the Lord Chancellor seemed the least moved in countenance, and walked firm and steadily. The Earl of Liverpool appeared to be much moved; his eye was full of tears, and his whole person was more bent than usual. Mr. Robinson and Mr. Vansittart were also much affected. Lord Sidmouth had the solemn gravity of countenance which that nobleman wears upon every occasion. There was certainly in the procession an appearance of sorrow not very usual in formal funerals; and it was certainly difficult for the spectators to suppress some emotions of grief when they saw the colleagues of the deceased assembled round the body of a man who, in the course of nature, might have been expected to have lived to an advanced age, so suddenly and violently cut off.

The train withdrew after the service, Lord Liverpool leading Lord Viscount Castlereagh; and though many persons afterwards applied for admission to see the coffin before the tomb closed on it for ever, the Dean refused permission, even to his friends, at the particular desire, it was understood, of the Marchioness of Londonderry.

Finance—Budget—Sinking Fund.

We recollect the period when the production of that very ominous piece of annual disclosure, which in the fashionable language of finance is termed "the Budget," was the most critical season of the political year; but times are so altered, it scarcely at present produces a sensation. No loan, and consequently no provision for it; no breathless apprehension as to where taxation will fall; or acute speculation upon the ways and means of making 5 per cent. additional duty upon an existing stock, turn out 20 per cent. to the consumer. All this is gone by, and a lively adventurer of the Pitt era will find nothing to carry him back to the golden days of his remembrance, but the jargon about the Sinking Fund, which still occupies the formal mouths of Chancellors of the Exchequer; but oh how changed!—"the big manly voice" turned towards a "childish trill, pipes and whistles in its sound;" or, in other words, is only prevented by a species of conventional deception, from being received as the utterance of second childhood. In times like these, the once all-important budget dwindles into a subject of very trite animadversion; so trite indeed, that we should scarcely deem it necessary to notice it at all were it not a part of our duty to let no opportunity escape, which affords the means of exhibiting the fallacy of the arguments adopted to maintain existing taxation; and which rests its expediency upon the maintenance of a Sinking Fund.

To those who attend closely to the serpentine progress of financial statesmanship, we scarcely need observe, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer for this current year, 1822, has a nice ground to occupy. In the first place, he must not make the revenue too prosperous, except as to the future, for in that case, he necessarily stimulates the interests, which are most oppressed, to clamour for a correspondent repeal of taxation. On the other hand, were he to rest the propriety of maintaining existing burthens upon their absolute necessity, he would force still more attention upon waste, profusion and sinecure, and stimulate the indignant attempts to get rid of them. In this dilemma, the wily Man of Ways and Means wriggles through a course of plausible assertion and equivocal expediency. Having been at last beaten into the acknowledgment, that there is no way of getting out of debt, or, in other words, no Sinking Fund except a surplus, it is his business to make a surplus either by fact or assumption; and where facts fall short, to assume in proportion to the deficiency. Thus at the present moment, an excess of taxation of exactly five millions is held to be the precise amount which is essential to the salvation of public credit, and this sum must be made out at all events; not that any good can possibly be derived from the falsehood simply considered, but only as connected with the maintenance of a plausible motive for keeping taxation at a given amount. Were it clearly seen, after as much has been said about it, that more than half of the presumed excess is a fiction, the emptiness of the talk about public credit would be at once exposed, and one or other of two decided conclusions would immediately follow—either the folly of the bubble termed the Sinking Fund would become still more apparent; or, supposing that piece of deceptive machinery to be still held desirable, as increased taxation cannot be had recourse to, increased reduction would be the only and dreaded

alternative. Such is the artificial vibration of the existing system, as once more on this side or on that will turn the affair; and hence a pertinacity in mystification, which considering that the object is only to conceal from the nation that its surplus is two instead of five millions, or that there is no surplus at all, would be otherwise unaccountable. To be sure, *post factum* the truth always becomes apparent enough, but John is a gullible animal, and listens to the five millions story for the ensuing year, with as much simplicity as if the last had not deceived him—that is to say, his virtual Representatives do so for him and he acquiesces. Out of doors, the insufferable folly of so much repeated delusion, is becoming tolerably understood; and if things go on in the same way for another year or two, the process will become as gross a piece of deception as the annual liquefaction of the blood of St. Januarius; and the official performers of the one ceremony will receive from many reason and common-sense, about the same degree of respect as the priestly charlatans of the other.

So much—and we fear too much—by way of preface to a little brief exposure of the fallacies which are to establish the five millions of the passing year. In every other point of view, this budget being a mere recapitulation of data, the particulars of which were previously well known, requires little observation; nor to attentive readers of the debates, is even this necessary, provided they understand the mystic jargon in which the arcana are so judiciously conveyed; but as that is not the case with a great number, the delivery of a few facts in plain language can do no sort of harm.

In the first place, we find that notwithstanding the decrease of taxation by the repeal of the Salt and Malt Taxes, the revenue is taken for next year at the same amount as the last or the present. We are told, and believe indeed, that it is increasing; but whether the assumption to the given extent be not somewhat too bold and arbitrary, considering the taxation reduced, is very doubtful. In every view of the case, however it is assumption only; and the indispensable five millions must finally depend upon facts. But let us allow it, and what an argument will it afford of the propriety of further reduction, and of the possibility of effecting it, without even disturbing the phantom terms of Public Credit, with which Ministers guard the avenue to additional indulgence? But if people are so well able to consume, it will be said,—why ease them in other respects? We will say why—because the power of consumption on the part of the majority is partly acquired at the expense of a very numerous minority, which will produce a reaction when it can no longer be supported; and still more, because an immense load of oppressive and injurious taxation may be dispensed with. To enumerate a most flagitious one—look at the amount of stamps upon Chancery and Common Law proceedings;—a burthen which, in respect to small property, almost makes a mockery of justice; and in reference to debtor and creditor, adds so oppressively to the misery and distress of the one, and to the ultimate loss of the other. But more of this anon, our purpose, at present, is only to make use of that presumption for a solid purpose, which is advanced for a shadowy one. If it turns out to be only a presumption, what becomes of the five millions; and if something more, our reasoning stands firm and good.

In the foregoing paragraph, we have simply entered a caveat against taking a mere supposition too explicitly for a matter of fact; our next objection is to a piece of gross and unblushing delusion. We allude to the bringing forward the sum of 2,400,000, borrowed upon the Pension Annuity scheme, so justly ridiculed by Lord Kyn, from the Sinking Fund, in order to increase the nominal amount of the said Sinking Fund; or, to speak still more plainly, to make up the asserted amount of surplus. The fact is almost incredible; yet so it is, that the temporary reduction of our annual expenditure, by an appropriation from the Sinking Fund, is absolutely brought forward to prove its increase. We do not think that there is another country in the world where such delusion could be seriously put forward by a Minister of State. Whatever we say in *present* burthen by this delectable scheme may be fairly insisted upon; but to dwell upon its adding to a surplus for prospective redemption, is of all things the most impertinent, seeing that it absolutely detracts from what otherwise would have been the surplus, by being brought forward as part of the ways and means of the present year. If, after deducting so much from the excess, there still remains five millions, let it be proved by a fair Dr. and Cr. account; but to speak of the appropriation itself as a saving, can only be intended to impose upon the multitude, who cannot or will not follow these statements, by leading them into some confused notion, that the Pension Annuity scheme is something more than mere arrangement, and productive of positive saving. The *horae vocis* is indeed unspeakable. Thus, the Chancellor of the Exchequer says, "I shall only borrow ten millions from the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt this year, instead of between 12 and 13 millions as heretofore." What is the real state of the case? Why, that he borrows the said ten millions in the usual form, and 2,400,000. in a new one, and this diverts about the same amount as before. We need not add, that a plain, honest statement would at once render this trickery palpable to the meanest capacity;

but not only is such a statement withheld, but the materials which would enable people to form it for themselves, are given in such a way as to render the task next door to impossible. How different the conduct of the Executive of the United States, and even of France; in the former, the annual statement may, at a glance, be understood by any one who is adequate to the two first rules of arithmetic; and with the latter, the case is very nearly the same. Compare their accounts with the confused, intricate, and partial returns produced by our own Chancellor of the Exchequer, which never exhibit a general result, but seem constructed with a view to render a clear detection of the fallacies he may employ in dilating upon them, next to impossible. The purpose is answered most admirably; for as an evening paper has well observed, what a strange absurdity upon the face of pretended documents, to hear gentlemen well versed in figures, formally debating whether the balance be five millions or two millions, with the statements themselves in their hands. What sort of accounts must they be, which will allow of a difference of opinion upon the arithmetical result of submitted items. We see what they are, and whilst they are what they are, the public may take it for granted that they will not stand the test of honest examination. Mr. Ricardo, a good authority for figures, asserts, that reduced to genuine totals, the revenue exceeds the expenditure by only 1,600,000l. or even less; and proceeding as far as we could go in a similar reduction to a single result, we came to very nearly the same conclusion. So happily, however, is the matter managed, we cannot find a single Journalist hardy enough to pretend to a thorough comprehension of Mr. Vansittart's disclosures. The conclusion from this is unavoidable, but happily it is of the least possible consequence, for under the existing system, the sole operation of what is called the Sinking Fund is to increase the money-value of that which it is professedly appropriated to redeem, and consequently to afford work for itself. To the general public, therefore, this point is of consideration, only as supplying argument for a decrease of taxation or a reduction of expenditure. If the surplus be only 1,600,000l. a reduction of expenditure is necessary, even upon the showing of Ministers; if it be the asserted five or three millions, it is for the people to be eased in proportion, instead of sacrificing such surplus to the exclusive interest of the Jobber and Pundholder, by artificially increasing the value of his property. At all events, this operation should be preceded by the repeal of every impost which assails either principle or comfort. This accomplished, it may then be time to appropriate a surplus to liquidation; but even then it should be carried to market in the simplest possible way, and be wholly divested of the expensive and deceptive disguise and machinery, the only purpose of which is to throw dust into the eyes of the people.

But the most ludicrous part of the representation of Mr. Vansittart consists in the mystification of a transaction with the East India Company. The detail is so altogether characteristic of the genius of the Treasury on the one side, and of comparative modesty on the other, it must be briefly described. The Company then, be it understood, had made a claim upon the public of five millions, for the support of Bonaparte in St. Helens, which is docked down to 1,300,000l.—so cuttable are the bills of great corporations. On the other side, the Company is indebted to the country for a loan of 1,800,000l. and a bargain is struck to balance the two accounts by a payment of 530,000l. by the latter. Thus a book-debt is annihilated of 1,800,000l. for 530,000l. and the public are called upon to regard the latter payment as an addition of receipt towards a surplus. An addition it certainly is, in one sense, but purchased by retiring a credit, which of course always appeared in former accounts, and which being omitted in the present, must affect the result proportionably. But then it may be said, if so much was due to the Company, on the other hand, it is but just after all. True, but did the probable demand of the Company ever come into former accounts? We believe not, and therefore they were false in proportion to the omission; and thus it is, year after year, something is discovered which proves the anticipation of the year preceding to be air—"thin air;" and so it will be as to the financial one about to commence. By the way, too, are the British people to support the expense of the disgraceful treatment of Napoleon solely? The cost through one channel only, is 1,300,000l. We dare say the whole expense has been five or six millions, and it would appear that we are not to be aided by the Magnanimous Allies, for whose benefit he was held in custody much more than for our own, with a single million. Have we volunteered both cost and ignominy? What a curious and extraordinary fact to drop out, as it were, of a paper of intricate accounts, when no one was thinking at all of the matter. But to return—acquired as this 530,000l. is, by the sacrifice of a sum due, of more than three times the amount, in compliment to an expense, which should at least be a joint one, it makes the oddest item of a surplus we ever heard told of. Even if accepted as such, it will do nothing for next year, which, on the presumption of equal receipt, will fall so much short of the present; but the receipt, it seems, is to increase, mangro the reduction of taxation in a far greater degree. If so, we repeat—what an argument for further reduction; but to say the truth, either sooner or later there must either be a reaction on agricultural prices, or the country gentlemen and farmers are

the greatest impostors and misrepresenters on record. There is no medium; prices must rise, if this be the case; and if prices do rise by partial waste of capital, and, by relaxed cultivation, away goes all the increase of consumption, which is the sole cause of the increase of revenue, that forms a precarious, but, it must be confessed, not any unnatural cause of temporary exultation.

So much for a few obvious pieces of sophistry in the boasted budget. Attending to the new general anticipation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it would be easy to prove, that many things may happen, and that some will happen, which will materially affect his character for financial prophecy, although to say the truth, it cannot be much lower than it is. We are so far from thinking the Turkish and Russian quarrel settled, we are of opinion that it is almost as open as ever; and then as to Ireland, it is clear that a great national expense not only will, but ought to be incurred, in aid of a population suffering by misconduct not its own. The money will be sunk too; the thing is irremediable and thus will it eternally be with respect to the shadow-formed a Sinking Fund, which will always be great in prospect, and visionary in fact. Fortunately, as "all sides of the House agree" (miraculous agreement!) "that there is no Sinking Fund except a *real* surplus," Mr. Vansittart promises some arrangement that will annihilate the nominal millions, which it has been the fashion to call so; to begin the little phoenix of five millions, we suppose, (possibly equally nominal) which has sprung from its ashes. There is a moral in this fact, and the people should attend to it, and persevere. It was from *out of doors* that this monstrous delusion received its mortal wound, and similar creditable pertinacity will sooner or later put down Sinking Funds altogether; and, rejecting the whole mass of its imposture, attend only to the best practical manner of redeeming debt, as surplus becomes available.

On the day following the foggy disclosures of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Hobhouse, in moving for a repeal of the House and Window Duties, indicated one of the most certain ways of easing the community—that of a reduction of general and direct taxation, which it has been shown upon the clearest evidence, is heavier in proportion as it descends. This, however, operating nothing in favour of powerful close interests, could not materially interest any of them. The country gentlemen were therefore all silent; it would neither advance their rents, nor relieve them *exclusively*; which *seem* (granting several honourable exceptions) to be nearly the exclusive object of their patriotism and solicitude.—Mr. VANSITTART condescended to say, that these taxes were heavy, but then they were so readily paid—it might be an object of future attention, but nothing at present could be spared, without wounding public credit,—an assertion which must be true, because maintained, like that of the lady, who averred that she was only 40, for half a dozen years together, in the teeth of common sense. One fact produced in reply by Mr. MABERY, is quite conclusive,—that even allowing for the dead charge (half-pay and pensions) the national expenditure is twelve millions more per annum now than in 1792. Mr. HUME, as usual, pointed out sources of retrenchment, which, abating a good deal for the praise-worthy ardency of the economical spirit, were in a great degree undeniable. As to affecting public credit, let no human being be deluded by that senseless cry, which is as hollow as its twin brother, the "influence of the Crown." Would to heaven that loans, except from the beginning of the year to the end of it, were utterly impossible; in fine, that the supplies henceforward could be raised within the year. This must be the case, sooner or later, even if loan-mongery goes on; only in that event, it will be done because we cannot help it, instead of upon principle. What a monstrous tissue of fraud, profligacy, fluctuation, and human suffering, has been created by the opposite system, especially as connected with the plan of borrowing 50l. or 60l. under an engagement not to be able to demand redemption under 100l. a scope which makes Sinking Fund and Delusion convertible terms. The sensible government of the United States, although it borrows and funds, steers clear of this rock; but America is in the country of *real*, not *virtual* representation.

Horses.—It is asserted, that horses, rubbed down with the leaves of the chestnut-tree in the morning, cannot be annoyed by flies during the day.

Fine.—In Newcastle, Ireland, a man dropped down dead on being told that he had a fine of 100l. to pay for having engaged in illicit distillation.

Country Gentlemen.—Their grievance is the actual or impending fall of rents, and they know or feel no other human change to be a grievance. No taxation so grinding—no mismanagement of the public interest so gross—no corruption so monstrous, that they were not ready to tolerate them all—no falsehood so daring, that they did not affirm it by their votes, so long as high prices and high rents were attainable. Their whole public conduct since the peace may be accounted for on this principle, and it is inconsistent with every other. Hence the enactment of the Corn Law, and next their mormors at its inefficiency; and last of all, their clamour against the restoration of the old standard coin of the realm.—*Times*.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—393—

Supreme Court.

CALCUTTA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1823.

J. S. BUCKINGHAM *versus* THE PROPRIETORS AND EDITOR OF THE JOHN BULL NEWSPAPER.

A motion was this day made by Mr. CLARK, the Defendant's Counsel in this case, for further time to file his Plea. The learned Gentleman grounded his motion on an Affidavit of Mr. Abbott, Attorney to the Defendants, which stated that the defendant did not get an Office Copy of the Plaintiff until the 22d of January, although it was filed on the 7th; that the Plaintiff contained fourteen Counts, all of which were very long and difficult to answer. The Learned Counsel concluded by soliciting a further period of ten days to prepare the Defendants' Plea.

Mr. FERGUSON objected to this motion, observing that the usual time allowed by this Court to plead was four days; if Defendants' Counsel had not obtained an Office Copy of the Plaintiff it must have been his own fault.

Mr. TUTON on the same side said, that the Defendants had had three weeks to prepare themselves; the Plaintiff was filed on the 7th, and this was the 28th of January: the usual time allowed in England was four days; the Defendants had considerably exceeded that period—and he would object to the motion. Besides, this was a case of a peculiar nature—a Trial for Libel. A person who libels another ought to be perfectly prepared to show his ground and the justice of his accusations at the time he is writing, and be confident whether he does so justly or not;—if the Defendants have acted on those grounds, they require no further time for preparation; their Defence is already prepared. The learned Gentleman continued, that the present motion was obviously made by the Defendants, because, they wished to postpone the Cause until another term, that they might have the satisfaction of abusing and vilifying Mr. Buckingham without his having the means of showing his innocence of the charges imputed to him.

Mr. CLARK replied that if the Plaintiff wished to clear his character effectually, he ought to give them as much time, and as much facility as could be required to demonstrate all the charges laid against him, so that he might the better clear all doubts resting on his character; it was a very long Libel (he continued) and as the scene lay partly in England, Bombay, and Egypt, it would take considerable time to obtain the Documents on which to ground their Defence, and that moreover their witnesses were not on the spot.

Mr. FERGUSON asked his learned Friend if the witnesses from all those places were expected in the course of ten days, observing that they must be very expeditious at that rate!

His Lordship (SIR F. MACNAULY) observed that it would be highly unjust to postpone the Trial until papers and witnesses could be brought from England, Bombay, and Egypt; that such a proceeding might prove highly injurious to Mr. Buckingham, whose character would be at stake during the whole of that period. If that was the way in which Trials were to be conducted, a person had better insure his life. His Lordship concluded by saying that Mr. Clark had better withdraw his motion until the Bench should be full, which would probably be to-morrow.

The motion was accordingly withdrawn, to be renewed again probably this morning, the 29th.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUV]	CALCUTTA.	[SELL
1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	On London 6 Months sight, per Sicos Rupees, ..	2 a 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bombay 30 Days sight, per 400 Bombay Rupees, ..	92 "	
Madras disto, 94 a 98 Rs. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.		"
Bills on Court of Directors drawn, at 2 0	—Exchange 25 a 26 pr. et. prem.	
Bank of Bengal Dividend, 21st ultimo, 554		
Bank Shares—Premium 60 per cent.		

Soda Water.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

The *Witticisms* of Barrackpore no doubt chuckles in imagination at the display of his own eminent Chemical knowledge, in pointing out the inadvertent expression contained in our Advertisement, respecting Soda Water. We are perhaps as well aware as himself that an Alkali becomes a Salt, by combining with Carbonic Acid, likewise that Alkalies continue soluble in water when neutralized with Carbonic Acid; but we were not aware that such scientific precision was necessary in framing an Advertisement. We thank him; however, for his hint (though differently intended), and wishing him every success in his Critical inquiries.

We are, Sir, your obedient Servants,

Jan. 27, 1823.

TOULMIN AND CO.

Dancing and Marriages.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

Deeming the annexed Extract from a late English Paper worthy of note, I request you will give it a place in your Journal.

"The Dowagers are all in high spirits. Cards are come into fashion, and after a banishment of 10 or 12 years, we have Whist and *Ecarté* in the greatest possible degree.

There is nothing without a reason, some body says and we believe it.—It has been calculated in the best society, that there have been fewer marriages annually by one third since quadrilles have superseded English country dances than before.

The long straggling line of girls separated from their chaperones, in an English country dance, when the greater part of their time was spent in standing still, was much better adapted for those gentle murmuring dialogues, which so often "come to something at last" than the exhibition of quadrilles, where the intricacies of the figure and the difficulty of doing it well, require the full stretch of ordinary intellect, and supersede the half serious, half nonsensical conversations, which not unfrequently terminated very satisfactorily to both parties.

This effect was so visibly felt last year, that even in the very best houses, there ran a rumour of the restoration of the Country dances, but the idea was abandoned as too serious an innovation, and the difficulty has been met by a half measure—that of withdrawing the chaperones into another room.

The life of a Dowager with daughters is nearly as laborious and as dull as that of her own coachman—one sits *outside* of the door and the other on the inside, but expect to see how their daughters get on and when they are likely to get off, these poor old bodies (for the last ten years) have had nothing to do but to sit still and wait to take the young bodies home again.

In this state of watchfulness the eye of the matron detected (quite by way of amusement) any mistake in the figure of the quadrille, or any little levity in the conduct of the girl, and what between dancing well and behaving well, the poor young creatures might as well have been enthrallized with a party of Egyptian Mummies as to any view of matrimony. But now that cards are come, and some amusement can be found for the chaperones in other rooms, every thing looks well, and we have little doubt that since those dreadful "wet blankets" the elderly ladies, are, (by this manoeuvre) put away, quadrilles (particularly with occasional waltz figures) will be made as available to the end of matrimony, as "Drops of Brandy" or "Off she goes" in the olden time."

I should recommend, Mr. Editor, something of the above kind to be introduced in Calcutta (especially now the hot season is returning, during which any dancing is impossible), for really, as per daily catalogue, marriages appear to have gone out of fashion, and very few of our fair young friends go off at all, and the cold season is now nearly at an end, without having produced any great alteration in my list of Spinsters from what it was this time last year. Wishing them however every success from the suggested improvement.—I remain, Yours' very truly,

C.

Sympiesometer.

Sir,

To the Editor of the Journal.

The Sympiesometer described in this-day's JOURNAL seems to be so useful an instrument that it deserves to be better known. The description is sufficiently particular; but still it is impossible for those who have not seen one to form a correct idea of the construction from that alone. I therefore take the liberty of informing you that your readers will find a representation of it in BREWSTER'S EDINBURGH ENCYCLOPÆDIA: Article METEOROLOGY. I have also seen one in a Periodical Publication, whose name I am sorry to say I have forgotten—It was probably the EDINBURGH JOURNAL OF SCIENCE.

January 23.

C.

Gazettes at Lucknow.

Sir,

To the Editor of the Journal.

Some how or other, Sir, I feel a great inclination to exercise my pen and send you the offspring, whether it be good or otherwise—if the latter you know where to consign the contents—if the former, it will vastly heighten my vanity by seeing myself in your Paper. Now, Sir, that I have commenced the prologue, some light matter may not perhaps be altogether unacceptable, and therefore be permitted to see the light:—The Cold Season, I am sorry to say, is fast drawing to a close—it has had however a mighty gratifying effect during its short sojourn amongst us, and we seem to cherish it like the fond parents of a beloved child, when the short but happy vacation invites his return to the bosom of an affectionate family. A grand Entertainment, given by the Commandant of the 2d, calls forth every exertion of my feeble pen, and I fear much my endeavours to do it justice will fail. Now, Sir, to the matter of fact:—We assembled about 7 o'clock in a spacious Hall, where we all budded as simply as you can conceive round the fire-places, laughing, joking, and saying all the pretty little things we could think of—she might have almost fancied himself in old England again, and could not for the life of him think he was so many thousand miles away in a foreign Country: to crown all, Sir, we had the Resident and his agreeable Consort and Family, together with the cheerful City Folks. We gave him a grand salute, which was wonderfully pleasant to hear, being a kind of prelude to the mirth yet in embryo. On dinner being announced—O Sir, were you lucky enough to have been there. Eyes sparkling with joy sufficiently vivid to vie with the stars—universal good humour in the face of all, no doubt many sweet things were said that night. My mouth for my own part was watering all the time to be after saying something pretty, and I am but a plain man. From this spacious apartment we proceeded through a labyrinth, or rather a kind of fairy land, composed of an awing fantastically put up, illuminated with a variety of lamps, which led to a spacious and brilliant room; tastefully made up with—for the occasion, with fire-places and every thing that could possibly make us comfortable. Here, Sir, you will take it for granted we ate heartily of the best of every thing—talked most gallantly, and were most mightily pleased. After the cloth was removed we drank the health of our much respected Brigadier—"it being a review day." The Ladies soon retraced their steps back to the Hall, the Gentlemen, all anxiety, were not long in following after them. The band striking up, dancing commenced. The magic sound of the music seemed to have an electrifying effect on the souls and bodies of the sylph-like forms, which then began to move their inmost spirit. Quadrilles, Swedish dances, together with the graceful Spanish dance, graceful indeed I may say, for if grace or elegance ever adorned a ball room, that night they were in their greatest perfection. How could a person, Sir, behold such a sight without its piercing him to the very soul, and making his heart palpitate for the next three weeks to come? Fearful, Sir, of encroaching on the pages of your valuable Paper, allow me but to add that after Supper, it being late, we took a kind farewell of our pleasant and hospitable Host and Hostess, who endeavoured to increase in every way in their power the hilarity which seemed to reign throughout.—I am, Sir, Your's very sincerely,

Lucknow, January 11, 1823.

TOM TEE.

Aquaduct.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

Sir,

Perhaps yourself, or some of your numerous Correspondents will kindly answer the following questions.

What was the original intention of the Aqueduct? Was it for the sole purpose of keeping the Roads watered, or for the convenience of Bheestys employed by families to convey water from the River,—or for the accommodation of Servants in its vicinity to bathe at?

My reason for making the enquiry, is, because it appears to me that its use is greatly abused by the description of persons alluded to, and if this is the case, there is no Public Evil, if this may be viewed in that light, easier to be remedied.

A few Police Peons distributed in and about the inhabited part where the Aqueduct runs would soon remove it, if their orders were strict, and they adhered to them.—I allude to the inhabited part in particular, because that course is not resorted to by private Servants—indeed by none but the Bheestys, employed there.

Your most obedient Servant,

January 27, 1823.

AN ENQUIRER.

Extracts From the Journal of a Traveller.

(Continued from our Paper of Thursday).

Dec. 11.—We yes terday left Penang about 11 in the forenoon on our return to Bengal, in company with the Kampong Jatta of Batavia, and the PRINCE OF WALES, Company's Croizer. We succeeded in boating out of the harbour in the course of the night, and to-day were close to Polo Ladda, Polo Langkawi,* Polo Tratoo, and the other islands composing this group, with Polo Botang and others in sight. In the first group which belongs to Siam, one of the finest harbours in these seas, called Bass's Harbour is said to exist; but as we were making for Bengal with all possible speed, we did not stop to examine it. The population of these islands is Malay, and is said to amount to 5 or 6,000. Polo Langkawi and its group form a part of the states of Queda, and during the time that we were in Siam, its population rebelled; and the Siamese general, the Raja of Ligor, marched down there, and made an easy conquest. This drove a great portion of its population to Penang, the Government of which has settled them on our territory on the opposite side, where they have formed a new settlement, the population of which already amounts to 9,000. This island and Polo Ladda formerly produced large quantities of pepper, and it was here that the first French ship engaged in this trade in these seas, under Commodore Beauhieu, obtained his cargo. At present however, neither Ladda, Langkawi, nor any other of the group, produces either this or any other article of importance. The principal article now cultivated is rice, for which along with Jook Ceylon, they have long been celebrated. I believe a small quantity of tin is also produced from them. The inhabited parts of these islands are those opposite to the main, which by this circumstance are effectually sheltered. The appearance of the outside of them is steep barren and inhospitable and the bare weather whitened masses of granite are visible in many places through the scanty vegetation which covers them to their very tops.

There is a safe and good passage through the narrow channel formed by these islands and the main. It is however frequented, only by ships belonging to Chouliah, and Arabs, during the strength of the N. E. monsoon.

Another island of this group, Polo Tratoo, commonly called by us Trotto, is inhabited by a singular race of men, possessing the physical appearance of the Malays, and who have not yet embraced the Mahomedan religion. Altho' quite different from those individuals of that name at the eastern extremity of the Straits, they are called Orang Laut, or men of the sea. They live upon fish and entirely neglect the cultivation of the soil. Many of the smaller islands are uninhabited, and of the whole of them comparatively little is known.

Dec. 11.—In the course of the night we passed Polo Batang, on the outside or the western side. There is also a good passage between it, and Polo Tratoo, which is much frequented. In the morning Polo Motoo was in sight, and afterwards the islands called Polo Raja, and the Brothers. These are all small uninhabited islands of inconsiderable height. At noon Jook Ceylon was visible from the deck. Our latitude at noon was $7^{\circ} 3' 35''$ N.

Dec. 15.—On the 13th, we passed along the shore of Penasserm, just near enough to be able to see its high mountains in the distance. On the evening of the same day we passed the Seyer Islands. This group consists of 7 or 8 islands, which are barren, rugged and inhospitable. The eastermost of them is said to be perforated, and hence is called Perforated Islands. Immediately after passing these islands the breeze was freshened, and we found that we had gained the regular monsoon. At

* Vulgarly called Lancayay.

noon to-day the island called Narcondam was seen from the deck about 50 miles off. About 7 o'clock we passed it at 6 or 8 miles distant. This is a very remarkable island, about 2 or 3 miles long, and 2000 feet above the level of the sea. It is in the shape of a cone with its apex broken off, and has evident marks of a volcanic origin. It is covered with a scanty vegetation, and deep ravines appear on its sides. It has been seen at a distance of 80 miles. At a short distance from it, is another island of the same formation, on which an active volcano exists. Neither of them are inhabited, nor do they appear to be in any way calculated for that purpose.

Dec. 16.—This morning the small group of islands called the Cocos were seen at about 15 or 16 miles distant, Narcondam being at the same time visible far astern. They are low, barren, uninhabited. They take their name from some coconut trees growing upon them, and visible from vessels passing them. Near to these are the group called the Pre-pars, off which is a dangerous shoal, on which the FRANCES CHARLOTTE and the ATHENIA were wrecked.—This group is likewise barren and uninhabited, and in the undisturbed possession of monkeys, bats and squirrels, with which it is said to abound. About one o'clock the Pre-pars was visible to windward, and by four o'clock we had passed it. This is the northernmost of the chain of island, connected by soundings extending from Achin Head, and including the Andamans and the Nicobars, which are the two most extensive groups, and the former of which alone contains an aboriginal population.—*Harkar.*

Selections.

Madras, January 14, 1823.—We commence our Remarks to-day with the communication of a piece of intelligence of a very extraordinary and unexpected character, viz.—the sudden death of the Marquis of LOWDOWNEY at his house in London. It is a singular coincidence that on the 12th of January last year, the account of the death of the late unfortunate QUACK reached India, and almost at the same date and hour this year, we have received the melancholy tidings of the death of this, her formidable Political adversary.

The information of the lamentable death of this eminent Statesman, who has so long exercised a powerful influence over the destinies of Europe, was obtained at Point-de-Galle by the Bark GAONOR, which arrived in the Roads early yesterday morning. We learn from the Commander that the Ship SARAH passed that Port on the 24th ultimo, having left London the latter end of August, and having English Newspapers of nearly as late a date. One of the latest of these contained a full account of the melancholy end of the unfortunate MARQUIS.

His Majesty, we are informed, was in Scotland when the SARAH left England.

The Bark GAONOR, Captain Ponson, arrived yesterday from Cochin, Quilon, Calumbo, and point de Galle, which latter place she left only on the 22nd ultimo. She brings accounts of the wreck of the Brig CATHERINE on the Palicat Shoal on Friday night. All the people were saved. The Brig is from the Isle of France. Passengers per GAONOR.—Mrs. Ponson, Miss C. Gordon, and Miss C. Pagon. The departure of the H. C. Ship ASTELL has been retarded by the late unseasonable weather, but as it is now very moderate, it is expected she will be ready for despatch to-day or to-morrow. Her Passengers are to embark this evening. The following is a list of them: Mrs. Forster, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Arbuthnot, Mrs. Troyer, Miss A. L. Hadow, Miss M. Scarman, Miss Mary Richards, Mad. Gelin,—Capt. A. Troyer, The Rev. J. A. Dobois, Dr. Rogers, Major Mackintosh, Lieut. Brown, and Lieut. Bryne, 53d Regt. Lieut. Campbell, 34th Regt.—Masters T. G. Scott, G. Hadow, T. Scarman, George Arbuthnot, J. D'Monte Arbuthnot. Children:—Misses Theresa Troyer, Miss Theodosia Troyer, and Master Joseph George Troyer.

None of the other homeward bound Vessels have yet come in. The MOHAWK appears was still at her Moorings on the 20th ultimo, but was all ready for a start.

The DOLPHIN returned from Sea on Friday in a disabled condition—it will be recollect that she was blown out of the Roads on the 10th ultimo, and it appears she has ever since been exposed to the most violent and tempestuous weather—for a fortnight she saw neither Sun nor Moon.

The friends of Capt. RICHARDSON, of H. M. Ship EXETER, will be sorry to hear that he was taken so seriously ill at the Cape as to be obliged to remain there.

Sohcription of the Distressed Irish.—The progress of this Noble Fund at length begins to make but slow progress at all the Presidents, for the full tide of Charity has almost run out. The additions to the Madras Fund since Tuesday last have been very trifling.—*Madras Courier.*

The Good Town of Calcutta (other places may speak for themselves) was amused on Sunday night with a remarkable celestial phenomenon, which deserves at least a passing notice in a daily journal, if it were only to remark the different sensation, caused by the same event in different minds according to preconceived notions. About half past 9 o'clock in the evening, persons within doors, not prepared by the predictions of Calcutta Philosophers or the Astronomers of Nuddea for any great event, were surprised at the rising din of tom-toms and the jingling of ghoonghroos, mingled with the anxious hum of human voices which filled the nocturnal air. The wise were ready to suspect that the Serpent who supports the world according to the fabulous belief of the superstitious Hindoo, was shifting the load of his weary head, which caused the astonished earth to tremble; but an enquiry, it appeared that the vengeful Rahoo was threatening to swallow the fair round Moon, because of the sins of man. The pious Hindoos were therefore bestirring themselves mightily to frighten away the hideous Demon who, appeared already to have applied his voracious teeth to the lower limb of the yellow Queen of Heaven; nor did they neglect to appease his wrath by opening their niggard hearts to charitable deeds in the hope that this fear-extorted charity would cover a multitude of sins. Notwithstanding all these pious works to deter the Moon's consumption—the vindictive Rahoo persevered in his Jannary meal, and in the course of about an hour the labouring orb was only dimly seen through his skinny sides somewhat like a juggler holding a burning candle in his mouth while its rays shine faintly through his lantern jaws. The devout Hindoos then repaired to the purifying streams of the sacred Ganges, to perform ablutions and stone for the heinous offences that had thus drawn down upon them, as they supposed the frowns of offended Heaven; while females carefully abstained from food and sleep till the ominous sign was past.

The more ignorant part of the Mosalmans in Bengal are said to combine various fables of a different kind, with eclipses of the Moon, some attributing them to the wrath of the deity; others imagining that she is arrested for debt by an inexorable Mahajan; but the latter notion is so frivolous that it does not deserve to rank among the dreams of Astrology. The less superstitious Mosalmans, ascribe the obscuration of the luminary to the intervention of some Boon, or corner of the Zodiac between it and the light of the Sun. This approaches towards the truth as demonstrated by the sublime science of Astronomy—of which theory is fortified by observation, as

With watching pale, and midnight vigils spent,
The star-anveying sage close to his eye
Applies the sight-invigorating tube, &c.

At the time of the greatest obscuration the shadow of the Earth was distinctly visible on the Moon's disc, leaving a small luminous ring surrounding it, and the elliptical shape of the shadow clearly showed the spheroidal form of the terrestrial globe which has been ascertained to be oblate at the Poles. We shall conclude this noted by giving a statement of the different phases of this phenomenon, with which we have been favoured by a friend, on the accuracy of whose observations the Public may rely:

ECLIPSE, 26TH AND 27TH JANUARY.

Commencement by calculation, 9 hours, 19 minutes.
End, by calculation, 53 minutes, Morning.

OBSERVATIONS:

Commencement of Eclipse, not observed. Evening, remarkably clear.
h. m.

At 9 35	4 Digits Eclipsed, lower edge of the Moon faintly defined.
At 10 10	—10 Digits Eclipsed, ditto invisible.
At 10 15	10 Digits ditto. Darkness increasing rapidly.
At 10 20	A beautiful halo was visible for a few seconds, which disappeared in an instant.
At 10 23	The shadow of the earth indistinctly defined by an irregular curved line.
At 10 27	The Moon obscures a small bright Star.
At 10 30	The Moon's upper semi-diameter faintly illuminated, and surrounded with an apparent haze.
At 10 45	Digits Eclipsed, greatest obscuration, the upper limb only visible, and very faint.
At 11 5	A slight illumination on the upper Northern limb.
At 11 15	The whole circumference indistinctly visible.
At 11 25	More defined, Southern lower limb rather imperfect.
At 11 35	The whole body becomes faintly visible.
At 11 45	Darkness decreasing very fast.
At 12 1	Scarcely any obscuration.
Jan. 27th, At 1 10	—End of the Eclipse.— <i>Harkar.</i>

On Indian Beneficence.

FROM THE NINTH OR LAST NUMBER OF THE FRIEND OF INDIA.—QUARTERLY SERIES.

The maxim delivered by the Saviour of men, and handed down to us, not by the Evangelists, but by the Apostle,—“It is more blessed to give than to receive,” has never been duly examined. Simple in itself, it is perhaps one of the grandest in its nature and the most important in its practical results, which has ever been heard on earth. If duly realized, its tendency would be, to abolish all human misery and turn this globe into a terrestrial paradise.

The desire to receive, to obtain, although in an upright mind it may be chaste in its operation, is, when left unbridled, the source of nearly all the wars and desolations which have filled the earth with blood, and of all the frauds, thefts, robberies, and oppression, which have destroyed the happiness of private life. This maxim realized in every mind therefore, would make a complete change in the face of society. These evils it would at once extinguish. It would do more than render every man satisfied with his own: it would refine and expand the mind, ‘till no misery were found on earth to be relieved, and every one were lost in that high state of benevolent and generous feeling which would render all happy in each other, and constitute the zenith of social enjoyment.

Extensive and important as may be the results which this maxim involves, it will be found most strictly true. Its author perfectly knew the human heart: and he had before him at the moment of giving it, all the sources from which the mind has ever derived enjoyment. He knew also in its fullest extent, the blessedness derived from receiving, for he was at that moment imparting blessings throughout the natural and the moral world; for, “from his fulness we all receive.” But the happiness connected with giving, with communicating blessedness, was all his own. It was the joy set before him when about to lay down his life “the just for the unjust”; and from a view of which, he endured the cross, despising the shame; and is now for ever seated at the right-hand of God, as the Dispenser of every blessing to wretched men.

In this maxim however, the blessedness of receiving is by no means denied. Indeed, taken in the highest sense, it constitutes the greatest human happiness below. A humble, grateful, and constant receiving from the Divine author of this maxim, must form our highest felicity as long as we are on earth; unless indeed we may except the inexpressible delight which flows from being enabled, from a principle of pure gratitude, to do something by way of return which may be pleasing in the eyes of our Divine Benefactor, little as it may tend to promote his righteous cause, the cause of benevolence and truth. If such however be our blessedness in receiving the free forgiveness of all our faults and every needful blessing, how great must be that ineffable pleasure which he enjoys in rendering us thus blessed! Surely no one in the universe was more capable of appreciating the truth and comprehending the extent of this glorious maxim, it is more blessed to give than receive. If the “gnosse, te ipsum,” the “know thyself” of the ancient philosopher, was esteemed a maxim worthy of having descended from heaven; this Divine maxim may be deemed of heavenly origin without the least of hyperbole.

Were we indeed to refer merely to the feeling which accompanies such a reception of benefits from men as is compatible with the highest exercise of an upright mind, even this would be sufficient to place the truth of this maxim beyond all contradiction. With what earnestness does the delicate mind of an afflicted widow anticipate the reception of that bonny which is to relieve her and her infant babes from almost indescribable distress! What joy and gratitude does the eye speak, (the big tear scarcely restraining itself) although the tongue may attempt the task in vain, when the messenger of heaven enters her humble abode with a supply for her wants which hope had scarcely ventured to anticipate! To adduce a lower example, who can fully realize the happiness of a humane and benevolent mind, which, pitying the distress of some family, or town, or district, labouring under the horrors of want which his own resources are unable to relieve, appeals to others around him for help in the work of humanity,—when his highest wishes are crowned with success! Or of one who realizing the still more dreadful sufferings into which ignorance, with its almost constant companion unbridled vice, has plunged a province or a nation for ages, blasting their temporal happiness, and sounding minds into an endless eternity impregnated with every evil habit, may appeal to others for that help he alone is unable to impart;—when his appeal is heard, and pity is awakened in a thousand minds congenial with his own, who pour in their stores perhaps beyond his highest hopes! These are joys with which the dreams of licentious pleasure cannot compete for even a single moment.—Yet it gives is still more blessed in its nature. It creates all these joys; and in the view of them as thus imparted, feelings are experienced, in their nature almost indescribable.

After this, it is needless to mention the joy of the lawless robber when he has obtained the largest booty—of the greedy extorter when by fraud or force possessed of his prey—of the savage victor when the field of battle has put him in possession of the spot which formed the incentive to war: for although these are joys, in the opinion of many insufficient to reward years of labor and hardship, they are not pure joys, they are the offspring of injustice; and while they seem to gladden, they in reality poison the mind. The blessedness described in this precept therefore, unspeakably transcends all joys of this nature, although these so often form the prize for which ambition itself contends.

But in addition to the sacred pleasure inseparable from having been the honored instrument of all that blessedness which fills others with such joy and transport, there are other feelings which accompany this divine principle. In proportion to its strength and purity it elevates the soul. He who possesses the power of thus blessing others, in its judicious exercise feels that he is himself elevated, not only above want and distress, but above those sordid desires which too often render the mind wretched. He testifies in the very act, that he feels himself raised above the distress which he so freely relieves,—or that he loses all sense of his own distress in the divine pleasure of removing another’s; and if the gift be the offering of a pure and generous mind, it is the inward testimony of the soul that it rises superior to all those low and craven desires which render a man more wretched in the midst of plenty, than is the generous mind when encompassed with distress.

The power of giving, the will-to bestow blessedness on others, also invests the mind with a kind of sovereignty not experienced in the discharge of various other duties. Many duties are a repayment of what is really due; and hence while they are virtuous exercises, they involve a degree of restraint, and impose on the mind a kind of necessity from which it cannot uprightly disengage itself. Thus a man who has received acts of kindness, is not left to his free choice whether or not he shall repay them. He herein feels himself bound; bound too, as to person, time, and degree, which though not painful to an upright mind, particularly if due means be afforded, falls far short of that high enjoyment which this god-like maxim describes. Even the discharge of justice, and of various relative duties, involves something of this restraint which righteousness will not forego. But in the power of freely giving, there is nothing whatever of this felt. While the mind is sensible that it has at command the power of conferring blessedness, it feels perfectly free and sovereign in the exercise of this power. It chases its own object, and its own time, and pours forth its stores precisely in that degree which wisdom dictates. The power of giving, therefore, invests an upright mind with blessedness beyond the common enjoyments of life; and in qualified degree assimilates it even to the Deity himself. In humble imitation of his goodness, it becomes a dispenser of happiness in this lower world, and knows no limit beside those prescribed by beneficence and wisdom.

Great as are these enjoyments, however, they are experienced by Britain in perhaps a higher degree than by any other nation in Europe. We do not here allude to the contribution of perhaps sixty millions annually to the expenses of the state including that of collection,—of ten or twelve millions as tythes of the product of the soil,—and eight or ten millions more to meet the wants of the poor. All these fixed as they are by law and not left optional, we do not include among the effects of this glorious maxim. But all these must be considered, if we would form a just idea of the degree in which this god-like principle reigns throughout Britain. While for the support of the government, the ministers of religion, the poor and the destitute, they furnish annually from their labor a sum nearly equal to that raised for these purposes by almost all Europe besides, the sums voluntarily contributed to remove human misery, exceed the sums thus given by any nation on the continent of Europe, or perhaps by all of them taken together. To convince ourselves of this we have only to take into consideration the number of Hospitals and other Institutions now existing for the relief of the diseased, the distressed, the destitute, and even for those who have been seduced into the paths of iniquity; and to these add the immense portion of private distress relieved with so much delicacy in every part of the country; and we shall find that the sums thus bestowed from year to year almost exceed calculation. To these however, we must add the vast sums contributed for the Education of Youth both in private and through the various institutions now in operation for this purpose, as the National Institution and the British and Foreign School Society; together with all those which secure the instruction of nearly Seven Hundred Thousand children in the Sunday Schools of Britain, involving as they do the gratuitous labor of Fifty Thousand Teachers, a gift which evinces generosity of mind equal to the most costly sacrifices of a pecuniary nature. All these display an exemplification of this divine maxim, to be seen in no other nation in Europe, and at no former period in an equal degree, even in Britain herself.

Truth however constrains us to advert to a new channel of benevolence which has never equally distinguished any preceding age since the promulgation of Christianity. We need scarcely add, that we allude to

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—397—

the efforts now made to give the Holy Scriptures to the various tribes of man. This is a strict exemplification of the doctrine taught in this Divine maxim, and requires the exercise of a lower and higher degree of generosity, than even that which regards merely the temporal wants of men. Those distresses which arise from the common afflictions of life, strike our senses and at once appeal to our feelings, leading us to reflect that we also are liable to misfortune and distress, and that the state of the sufferer who now appeals to our generosity, in the vicissitudes of human affairs may possibly become our own. But to realize men's need of the Sacred Scriptures, requires far greater discernment; and the generosity which has led Britain to contribute so liberally of her substance for the sake of giving them to all classes among our own countrymen, to the nations of Europe recently in arms against her, and above all, to the remotest tribes of Asia, is of the highest and purest kind, and has done more towards endearing the name of Britain to the various nations of the earth than all her fleets and armies for centuries past. This god-like disposition, even infidels have been constrained to admit amidst all their affected ridicule. When did they with all their hatred of Divine Revelation, in which we can scarcely suspect them of insincerity, ever raise and send forth from year to year, Three Hundred Thousand Pounds Sterling to disseminate among mankind, what they supposed to be interesting truth? Yet a sum equal to this is from year to year contributed by Britain, purely with the view of disseminating the knowledge of Divine Revelation among the various tribes of mankind, and this in addition to the almost unknown sums contributed from year to year to remove the misery of man in various other ways.

If Britain however be thus pre-eminently distinguished among the nations of Europe, as realizing this divine maxim, and tasting in a superior degree the highest happiness of which the human mind is capable below, British India, even in her infant state, is proving herself a daughter worthy of such a mother. At no period perhaps has British India been deficient in liberality and beneficence. It is true that half a century ago, distress of a mental nature was less realized and of course less deplored. Our acquaintance with the natives of India was more distant, and our knowledge of their real state more limited and superficial; and the number of our own countrymen being much fewer, and their circumstances of course less necessitous, there was little scope for the operation of those principles, except in the way of social intercourse and generous hospitality. The astonishingly liberal manner in which an open table was kept almost without discrimination, however, although it often involved much that did not tend to the ultimate happiness of Society, manifested a temper, which, under the auspices of real religion would have produced the richest fruits of Christian liberality. As the habits of society then were, the manner in which many, merchants and others, came forward to assist their countrymen in particular instances, was so generous as almost to savor more of romance, than of the common transactions of commercial life.

Whatever of a liberality bordering almost on profusion, however, may have existed formerly among the inhabitants of British India, if we may take this Presidency as a fair specimen of the whole, there has never existed a greater spirit of beneficence aiming directly at the highest happiness of its objects, than is found therein at the present time; and which we think we may justly say is increasing with the extension of just and accurate ideas respecting the state of things around. It should in the first instance be recollect, that all the Poor of the Metropolis of India, whether European or Native, are supported by gratuitous contribution; that to supply the wants of the destitute, afflicted, the stranger, the widow, and the fatherless, found among so large a population, not a single Rupee is levied, from year to year by way of tax or forced contribution. The gain to genuine beneficence, the augmentation given by this to the happiness both of the receiver and the giver, are so great, that it must be the earnest wish of every friend of humanity, that nothing may ever happen to make a different arrangement necessary; that the sons and daughters of affliction may never lose the unsaddled pleasure they feel from reflecting that the sums which relieve their wants are never wrung from others by constraint, and that those who meet their wants may never be deprived of the sacred pleasure which flows from their freely imparting the relief demanded by those distresses in which they so fully sympathize, a pleasure which in its natural effect on the mind, more than repays every thing thus generously given.

Perhaps some may be ready to object, that as the cases which come publicly before the Vestry in this Metropolis, are few compared with the extent of the city, the distress thus met from year to year cannot be great. To this we reply, that these cases include but a very small part of the distress actually relieved. The hand of beneficence in the most delicate manner privately wipes away the tear from the eye of affliction in multitudes of instances which are never generally known. Think of the numbers who in case of bereavement find instantly an asylum in the family of relatives or of endear'd and faithful friends,—of those whose distresses are met in the most affectionate manner by donations from friends, or by some arrangement in business, which at once provides a

supply for all their wants;—and we may add, of those cases which are met by a regular monthly sum, generally furnished by friends who knew the afflicted in the day of prosperity, and who take on themselves the pleasing task of relieving their sorrows by their own unassisted efforts.

It would here be an offence against humanity were we not to mention the name of one individual who died about twelve years ago, and whom British India may boast as wholly her own, born as he was in India, to which he devoted the whole of his life. We refer to Charles Weston Esq. when a youth apprenticed, as we have heard, to the late Governor Howell when merely a surgeon; and who with the most delicate generosity supported his honored master in his declining years, when left to struggle with indigence after having filled the highest situation in British India. Of Mr. Weston, several of the objects of whose bounty we have personally known, we have heard, that to his friends in distress, with whose circumstances he was well acquainted, he dispensed from month to month no less a sum than Sixteen Hundred Rupees, and to add to the efficiency of the gift, without even the intervention of a native sizar. We could also mention others now living, did not delicacy forbid, whose beneficence conveyed in private channels to those in distress, is scarcely less striking than was the beneficence of this eminent Indo-British philanthropist. Thus, small as we may deem the number of cases met by the public fund of charity in this city, private beneficence in a way congenial to the best feelings of the human mind, meets a multitude of cases which never see the light; but in which, if the receiver be blessed; (and this who can doubt who sees the tear thus wiped from the eye of affliction?)—the giver is blessed in a far superior degree.

To these however we ought to add the liberality exercised in removing disease both from Europeans and natives. Nor can this be confined to the public Institution in this city founded for this purpose, and which has been the means of saving the lives of so many whom disease and casualty would otherwise have consigned to a speedy grave. If we would form a just estimate of Indian beneficence as flowing in this channel, we must take into consideration the numerous instances wherein medical aid is promptly given in private life without the least expectation of fee or reward, and which from a far greater amount than those which are brought annually before the public by medical Institutions. When all the instances of this nature which occur throughout the interior of India, as well as in the Metropolis, are taken into consideration, it will be found that in this department alone the divine maxim, "it is more blessed to give than to receive," is exemplified in no inconsiderable degree. How many of our own countrymen in this distant land have been indebted for their lives to this generous principle! And what numbers of Natives have been snatched from the grave by that ready exercise of beneficence in the healing art, which has never been yet found among their own countrymen. How many of them owe their very lives to the vicinity of some European, whom their religion absurdly teaches them to term "mehkha" or "unclean," but who with a promptness of humanity utterly unknown among themselves, has snatched them from death, often before their help was requested. In the late dreadful visitation which pervaded the whole of India, and was felt almost throughout Asia, how many natives were preserved from death even after they had been given up by every friend around them;

Further, if the Parent Country has been attentive to the diseases of the mind, in their nature more invertebrate, and far more disastrous in their effects, than those of the body, India is little behind her herein, although as yet her energies are far from being fully developed. It is true that neither the Lancasterian system, indebted as it is to India for its origin, nor Sunday Schools, those potent means of the richest benevolence, have as yet been brought to bear on India, in the manner in which they have blessed the population of Britain. This however is chiefly owing to circumstances. They have both commenced their operation, and they only wait for time and opportunity in order to extend and mature their efforts. But in care for the Education of Youth, if her infant state be considered, British India will not be found deficient. It should be remembered that respecting even the opportunity for plans of benevolence, she cannot be considered as ancient. Prior to the recovery of Calcutta from Siraj-ud-Dowlah in 1758, what was British India as a theatre of benevolence? What was the metropolis itself, when Chowringhee, now termed by travellers, a village of Paicets, was covered with rice fields, and chiefly frequented as a field for the sportsman. It would be totally unfair to take the gage of Indian beneficence from what it now is, in order to compare it with the Mother country, which ages since, had left all the nations of Europe behind her in this glorious career.

Viewing what has been already attempted in India towards removing the mental and moral diseases of the human mind therefore, at present an earnest of what we may expect in future years; it is impossible to contemplate what has been already done without a glow of delight. To the Upper and Lower Orphan Schools how many, now ornaments to society, have been indebted for that knowledge which has opened their way to useful, happy life. How many have been taken up by that excellent institution, the Free School, fatherless orphans, who without its aid must have remained to the end of life a prey to

ignorance and misery. In addition to these institutions, which feed and clothe, as well as educate, the friendless and destitute consigned to their care, may be mentioned, those which merely communicate instruction, while they leave the pupil under the parental roof, and by devolving on the parents and in effect on the youth themselves, the care of making their own way in future life, rouse all the energies of their minds into vigorous action. To this class belong, we believe, several Schools among the Roman Catholic and Armenian inhabitants of the metropolis; and under this description come those at Calcutta, Serampore, Dacca, and Chittagong, supported by the Benevolent Institution, which for these thirteen years has been so deeply indebted to Indian beneficence, and from which have gone forth more than a thousand youths with such a portion of knowledge as hath fitted them for becoming though humble, yet useful and happy, members of society.

It is not to European youth however that beneficence has confined its operations in India. It has at length powerfully felt that the Natives of India are also our neighbours, and has begun to turn its mighty energies to the removal of that ignorance from them to which may be ascribed nearly the whole of the misery which now pervades the country, ignorance which ascribes to stocks and stones those bounties of providence which have rendered Bengal, the Garden of India. Here indeed, far different from Britain, where the light of Revelation has so shed forth its beams as to dispel the turpitude of vice even to the lowest peasant, ignorance covers all its baseness and deformity, and in numerous instances causes it to be practised even under the name of virtue, to the destruction of thousands from year to year. This state of things however, Indian beneficence has at length beheld with pity, and in the establishment of Societies for disseminating the Elements of Knowledge in the native languages and for the support and encouragement of Native Schools, has begun to provide the means for dispelling that darkness which has filled India for so many ages; and has already communicated to thousands of native youth those ideas which from the basis of more extensive knowledge, and which, having once entered the mind, can never be eradicated. And at length in the three Colleges recently established, the Hindoo College, Bishop's College, and that at Serampore, it has provided means for instructing in a higher degree those superior native minds who may from time to time unfold themselves, and a succession of whom, sent forth acquainted with the classic literature of India, enriched with European science, and imbued with the knowledge of Divine Revelation, may hereafter diffuse knowledge on every side, and become the happy instruments of chasing darkness wholly from the shores of India.

Nor ought we to overlook the attempts made by beneficence to give to India that Divine Revelation originally intended to bless the whole earth. Already has the Bible Society, established in the metropolis twelve years ago, published versions of the Scriptures, not only in the Armenian, Arabic, Persian, and Tamil languages, but in Bengalee and Hindoo, the common languages of those around us; and it has now had the satisfaction of seeing similar Societies for diffusing the Scriptures spring up, at the sister presidencies of Bombay and Madras in Ceylon, and the Isle of France, at Sumatra and Amboyna, and even on the shores of Austral-Asia. Meanwhile, through the generosity of the Christian public in Britain and America, from Serampore have issued versions in certain others of the dialects spoken in India. And while the Church Missionary Society and the Scampore Missionaries are endeavouring to enlighten various parts of India by the distribution of tracts and the labors of pious and judicious men, each of the three Protestant Chapels in Calcutta has its Missionary Society laboring around itself in the metropolis and its environs, and diffusing on every side the light of the everlasting gospel.

Such then are the proofs which at this Presidency alone, British India is giving, of her being imbued with the spirit which reflects so much more glory on the Mother country than all her fleets and armies. That this however, neither exhausts her strength, nor renders her slow to meet the calls of humanity on extraordinary occasions, has been evinced by two illustrious instances in the course of the present year. In the promptitude with which the distress of the native inhabitants of Backergunge, occasioned by the late inundation, was met by the British inhabitants of Calcutta, an example of humane and generous feeling towards the distressed natives of India almost new to them, was presented to their view, an example which kindled the same feelings in many of their own countrymen, and which can scarcely fail of leaving a deep and lasting impression on their minds.

But what shall we say to the contribution for the relief of the distressed inhabitants of Ireland, which in the course of about two months has exceeded a Lack and a Half of Rupees at this Presidency alone? Even if we place out of the question the relief this will convey to the unhappy sufferers, precisely when all other sources of relief have been exhausted, who can calculate the value of such a burst of humanity, considering merely as an example of beneficence! An object has been held up to view calculated to affect the finest feelings of the human mind, and in about two months, this Presidency alone contributes a sum for

the relief of distress, equal to an eighth of what has been contributed throughout England itself! Consider too its value as exciting in the minds of the Natives like feelings of humanity in a degree never known before to the same extent, and which promises the happiest consequences to India in future times. What a flood of light would such a sum pour forth in Bengal, if judiciously applied through the medium of Schools and the Sacred Scriptures! And for this may we not hope in some future day, when the positive misery and the number of deaths year by year, which actually flow from the reign of ignorance, shall be fully known and realized?

After this brief sketch of the operations of benevolence in British India, even in its present infant state, we may properly enquire what evil effects have followed from such extraordinary exertions? How many have been ruined? how many reduced to want by the gratification of these noble feelings? We may safely reply, Not a single individual! Of those who have been ruined by the indigence of other feelings and habits of expense, numerous instances might be adduced; but no one ruined by the exercise of beneficence—to set against the vast sum of good, the mass of happiness, which have been created by these efforts. The fact is, that the exercise of beneficence does not lead to extravagance and ruin. Other feelings which may involve expense, say a taste for gaming, for dissipation, for expenditure in horses, equipage, furniture, and things of this nature, afford no satisfaction: when thousands of rupees have been thus expended, little gratification is found; and the mind is still urged to expend thousands more. No such effects are produced by the strongest love of beneficence. The knowledge and reflection which are necessary to create this feeling in any high degree, enable a man carefully to weigh his situation and circumstances; and should a most pressing call urge him to contribute a sum he can scarcely spare with convenience, still he is under no temptation blindly to add thereto another ten times as large; a circumstance by no means uncommon in the annals of dissipation. Rather beneficence itself disposes him to that wise and steady course, which will speedily reimburse the expense it has occasioned, and thus prevent injury to himself, or his dearest connections.

If however no real injury be sustained, if a few months at farthest enable a man to recover from the inconvenience brought on by the largest exertions of benevolence, the profit will be found inexpressibly great. We shall not here be suspected by any who know us, of countenancing the Hindoo idea, that works of benevolence atone for the commission of crimes, and construct a bridge to heaven. Such was never the idea of him who died to take away our sins, when he delivered the divine maxim, "it is more blessed to give than to receive." The profit to which we allude, is not of this mean and sordid nature. The feeling is too sublime to be degraded into a compromise for sensual indulgence, or to form a commutation for the gratification of one evil propensity by the suppression of another. The happiness to which we refer, arises from the consciousness of having been the humble instrument in lessening the misery of man, in wiping the tear from the eye of the widow, the fatherless, the destitute,—in snatching the prey from the fangs of vice,—in gently drawing the ignorant from that precipice on the brink of which they stood unconscious of their danger, while beneath it rolled everlasting ruin. This, to an upright and well-informed mind, unspeakably outweighs every idea of bargain and sale, as connected with beneficence.

In addition to these feelings however, there is a class of subordinate ones, almost too minute for description, indeed, but which contribute to the happiness of life perhaps, as much as any gratification arising from the expenditure of a far larger sum in any other way; hence in treating of a subject of this nature, they ought not to be wholly overlooked. Among them are the *affection and sympathy* which are excited towards those who are the objects of our beneficence. In whatever light we may have been accustomed previously to view them, the moment we regard them as the objects of our beneficence, a degree of pity and compassion is felt towards them, a certain degree of interest created in them, which will permit us no longer to regard even their faults with asperity, and which makes us a delight in attempting to secure their comfort. Possibly one of the happiest results to be expected from the amazing interest felt throughout Britain in the distress of our Irish low-subjects, will be, that this concern for their happiness will not cease till the causes of their present misery, difficult as it may be to ascertain them and still more difficult to apply a remedy, be in some happy degree permanently removed. Such indeed is the very nature of beneficence in every instance. Nothing tends to make us regard the natives around us with feelings equally favorable to their happiness, and to our own, so much as our attempting to remove their ignorance and wretchedness. All unpleasant feelings respecting them instantly give place to those which amply repay all our attempts to promote their happiness by adding to our own in a far greater degree. Beneficence and happiness are inseparable, as are malice and misery.

We may also mention, the delight with which we contemplate those engaged in the same work of beneficence with ourselves. This feeling, which

adds so much to our happiness, may be traced to two causes; the pleasure which the sight of a beneficent action naturally creates in the mind of the good, an enjoyment in its nature very great; and that which naturally arises from our seeing another interested in the same object with ourselves. For this last we can easily account. It implies an approbation of our judgment, and comes in aid of the testimony of our own minds that we have not acted unwisely, or suffered ourselves to be engaged in an object unworthy of us; which fills the mind with conscious satisfaction. The beneficent, having thus one common object in view and being united in one common pursuit, naturally feel endeared to each other in a degree of which they themselves are scarcely aware. Numerous as are the contributors to the present plan for the relief of the distressed Irish, and widely extended as they are in India, there is little doubt but a benevolent mind deeply engaged therein, say for instance that of the worthy Chairman of the Calcutta Committee for this object, views them all with feelings of satisfaction and delight.

To this we may add another source of satisfaction, of perhaps a lower nature, and yet not without its value; that *exists for each other* created or strengthened in the minds of the beneficent by the constant exercise of this divine principle. The love of human esteem is wrong when it becomes the ruling principle of conduct; for in that case, as we love the praise of men more than the praise of God, the desire to please God will surely give way, whenever it must subject us to the frown or the sneer of men. But to possess the esteem of the wise and the good, while we are obeying the voice of God, is certainly an enjoyment by no means to be despised. By this course all those feelings of pity, compassion, and generosity, cultivated by them in secret, being brought within the view of kindred minds, constantly increase their esteem for each other, as the sight of the contrary vices increases the dislike and hatred which exist between the evil and malevolent, even when they seem most firmly linked together. If to these inferior advantages, be added those before enumerated, it must be evident, that the expenditure of an equal sum in no other instance yields so ample a *regia* of enjoyment, the ultimate object of expenditure, as those applied in India to beneficent objects.

This brief and imperfect sketch of what has been already attempted in the infant state of British India, affords matter both for delight and future hope. Already has the observation formerly made by Burke, ceased to be applicable, that were we to leave India, we should leave no trace behind us of any thing done for its improvement. Even in the present incipient state of things, this can be no longer affirmed with any degree of truth. The efforts already made to diffuse information among the natives, imperfect as they may be, have been more important in their nature, than those which India has witnessed from all the nations whose yoke she may have worn in the course of three thousand years. Weak as they have been, they have tended to open to the view knowledge of the most substantial nature, founded on the relation actually subsisting between man and man, and between man and his Creator, Preserver, and final Judge; knowledge which tends directly to individual happiness, and to the immediate improvement of society.

It is however freely acknowledged, that as yet every thing of this nature in British India, is quite in its infancy. Even the most effectual means of diffusing knowledge and happiness around, are as yet but imperfectly understood; and if we may compare the last few years with those immediately preceding, the ability for giving these means efficiency when ascertained, is very far from having reached its utmost limit. In fact there is evidently such a blessing attending the exertion of this ability, that the declaration of the wise man seems to be strictly verified; "there is that *suntur* and yet *increaseth*, and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty." Many a generous mind in British India has found the truth of the prophetic maxim realized in the course of his own affairs; "the liberal man devieth liberal things, and by liberal things shall he stand." Many in their future lives and in the blessings which have descended on their families, have found it strictly true, that "he who watereth others, shall be watered himself of the Lord." With reference to the happiness both of the receiver and the giver, therefore, we are persuaded, that what we have already seen of the operations of beneficence in British India, is but a small part of what will be witnessed hereafter.

To the philanthropist who takes a just view of the state of India, nothing can be more cheering than this prospect. A Hundred Millions of our fellow-creatures in India, if not under British sway, yet within the reach of British influence, presents a field not to be equalled in any part of Europe. It is indeed but justice to the subject to add, that Eastern Asia comprehends nearly Four Hundred millions, is really the greater part of the present family of man; and that of these, few comparatively speaking, are completely insulated from British influence or the influence of those whom British exertion is capable of affecting. If in every part of India now under our control within and beyond the Ganges, therefore, sound and important knowledge be fully diffused, it will be impossible for the surrounding tribes and nations to continue long in their present darkness. Reluctant as may

be their rulers to admit the light, it will penetrate their borders; and, the value of knowledge once perceived by their subjects, nothing will be able to restrain its progress among them.

It is indeed sound and important knowledge with its purifying effects, that the inhabitants of India and Eastern Asia chiefly need. Poverty and distress abound among them: but the grand source of even these is, that ignorance which, pervading the country, banishes the powers of the mind, and by its hateful darkness conceals from view innumerable scenes of oppression and misery. Were this removed, the mildness of its climate, which renders unknown many of those wants felt in Europe,—the fertility of its soil,—the value of its productions, which have attracted the attention of the western nations in every age,—and its advantages for inland and foreign commerce, would place the inhabitants of India among the happiest of the human race. As things are even now, their bodily wants bear no proportion to their mental wants. Were the former all removed, they would be wretched still; and no human power could prevent their returning. The man who can supply every bodily want by four hours' labour daily, must remain in distress if he will not labor more than four; and could any exertion of beneficence render his situation tolerable with two hours' labour, every comfort must disappear, if he refuses to labor more than one; and those who are best acquainted with the natives, know well, that this is in general their present character. The only way therefore, in which their misery can be removed, is, that of unfolding to them the ample page of knowledge, and arousing them from their present lethargy of ignorance and death.

Some in Britain would start at our coupling ignorance with death; for in our native land such an association is seldom literally known. It is a melancholy fact, however, that the number of deaths which are strictly the fruit of ignorance in this unhappy country, very far exceeds from year to year the number of deaths inflicted as the desert of crimes throughout the whole of Europe. Consider the number even of the nearest relatives, whom ignorance annually consigns to death on the banks of the Ganges, and of whom a very great part would certainly recover, were the same care exercised towards them which is manifested to such relatives in Europe. Think how many hapless mothers in the prime and bloom of life are every year burnt alive here, solely through the prevalence of ignorance;—and reflect how much greater a number of persons perish from year to year in their pilgrimages to places esteemed holy, as for instance, to Juggunni'sha in Orissa, their bones for miles around whitening in the sun from year to year, a sacrifice to the demon of ignorance. When all these scenes of death are combined, all of which will certainly vanish on the removal of ignorance, there can be little doubt that in India, ignorance is death, and that to communicate knowledge, is, to give life in the most literal sense of the term. If this be duly weighed, it will be scarcely possible to realize a more glorious field for the efforts of beneficence, than this presented in India.

Nor is the efficiency which attends the efforts of private beneficence a small recommendation. Some may be ready to say, "Let government be at the expense of things of this nature; why should private individuals be thus burdened?" To this it may be replied, that while a certain degree of help is desirable on the part of government, the cause of beneficence wholly taken up by them, would assume quite another aspect. Whatever is done by government, must be done by them as *rulers*, and as the natives of India are accustomed to view every thing thus done, in the nature of commands; it would be difficult to convince them that these spring from beneficence. Little of this doubt however attaches to private exertions. As they are known to be perfectly voluntary, their benevolent design cannot long be mistaken; and hence they are regarded without suspicion, and welcomed as deeds they cannot but admire. The manner in which the efforts of private beneficence are administered also, adds greatly to their efficiency. What is done by government in this way, is too often apt to become *more* a matter of salary, rather than of earnest, benevolent exertion. In private undertakings, however, while those interested in their efficiency are increased a hundred-fold, consisting as they do of all engaged in them, those employed not only feel that efficiency is essential to the continuance of these efforts, but generally participate in the same, benevolent feelings; and hence one of them through the divine blessing, often accomplishes more towards the removal of ignorance, than many would accomplish, whose object was merely the salary connected with the employ.

Add to this, that such examples of voluntary and disinterested benevolence, cannot but ultimately have their effect on the natives themselves. Those whose happiness is thus sought, must at length appreciate the motives of their benefactors. Liberality is, among themselves, esteemed a cardinal virtue, the exercise of which they do not mistake; and although it is often exerted in a manner tending little to the real advantage of society, in their view it is still benevolence. Something is parted with for the gratification of others, if not for their real benefit; and they admire the man who gives his money even for the amusement of others. Beneficence in appearing in Europeans therefore, they cannot long mistake; and that wise regard for their good which directs its application, cannot ultimately

— 400 —

escape their observation, nor fail to secure their esteem. As a certain consequence we may expect, that the rich among themselves will ultimately catch the sacred flame, and pour forth of their vast stores to enlighten their own countrymen. Of this indeed enough has already appeared to convince us, in the number of Native contributors to the Institutions for the encouragement of Schools, and the diffusion of Elementary Works. But the manner in which the Natives came forward a few months ago to aid Europeans in the subscription for their own countrymen at Backergunge,—and above all in the late subscriptions to relieve the distressed in Ireland sufficiently demonstrates, that under the influence of British example they are capable of aiding in the most liberal manner in promoting designs of a benevolent nature.

Since then the field is so vast, the course in itself so full of happiness and the natives so capable of being affected by British example, what abundant encouragement is hereby afforded relative to future efforts! Nor can it be denied, that we here possess advantages for the exercise of beneficence far above our countrymen at home, particularly in being freed in so great a degree from those burdens which are heavily felt in Britain, direct taxes, tythes, and rates for the support of the poor. It now proves happy for India, that from time immemorial the soil has been deemed the property of its rulers, who by farming it out and stipulating for a certain part of the produce in return, have thence ever drawn their chief revenue. This relieves India and will probably ever relieve it, from that weight of direct taxes unavoidable in the present circumstances of the Mother country, while to the community in general it matters little who receives the rent of the land; since whether the landholders receive the whole or a certain stipulated portion, while the rest goes to form the public revenue, this can make but little difference in the general price of provisions. Were they to receive the whole, instead of six sixteenths, they would not be very willing to let the poor ryt or tenant have the land at a lower rate, and hence he could afford its productions no cheaper; so that were the public revenue not to be derived chiefly from the land, as it now is, this would do little towards lowering the price of provisions; but direct taxes, sufficiently produce an equal revenue in the way it is raised in Britain and other countries in Europe, would prove such a burden as India has never yet sustained.

Its freedom from tythes also, the brahmans being wholly supported from lands formerly given them, or by voluntary contribution, and the British chaplains by government, as are the clergy in France, is another advantage which is likely to be permanent in India. Tythes are totally foreign to its habits and customs; and were there a million of Native Christians in India, to tythe the fifty-nine millions of Hindoos and Moslems in order to support the teachers of this one million, would be a measure the injustice of which could only be equalled by its insanity. As for the support of the poor by compulsion, after their wants for ages have been in some way met by voluntary contribution, even under heathen and Mahometan sway, it would be a high dishonor were this ever to prove insufficient, when Christian beneficence has come to their aid.

Thus then India, while it presents the most extensive field on earth for the exercise of beneficence, furnishes the happiest combination of circumstances for its exertion; and as every such exertion must tend in its degree, both to general and to individual happiness, few situations can be realized as more happy than that of a benevolent mind in India, favored with ample means for its exercise. Every step taken of this nature, while it conciliates the affections of the natives around us, must tend to enlarge their minds and refine their feelings, and thus bring them nearer to us, whom they will at length be constrained to regard as their real friends and benefactors. Its tending also to inspire the affluent among them with the same feelings, must ultimately enlarge the operations of this god-like principle, almost beyond our present conception. Meanwhile the wise and the good at home, who feel their interest in the welfare of India constantly increasing, must contemplate with delight the growing progress of British India in this happy course; and feel encouraged thereby to redouble their own exertions. Thus in process of time, British India and the Mother country, animating each other in this glorious career of beneficence, may at length, under the paternal eye of their Almighty Friend, arrive as a nation at the highest pitch of happiness which he has ever bestowed on man, that expressed in the declaration, "I will bless thee, and make thee a blessing."

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,	Siaca Rupees	206	0	4	206	4	per 100
Dubloons,	30	8	0	31	8	each	
Joes, or Pesas,	17	8	0	17	12	each	
Dutch Ducats,	4	4	0	4	12	each	
Louis D'Ors,	8	4	0	8	8	each	
Silver 8 Franc pieces,	100	4	0	100	8	per 100	
Star Pagodas,	3	6	0	3	7	6	each
Sovereigns,	9	8	0	10	0		
Bank of England Notes,	9	8	0	10	0		

Shipping Arrivals.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Jan. 28 Sun	British J Anderson			Cape	Oct. 27

Stations of Frigates in the River.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 17, 1823.

At Diamond Harbour.—H. C. S. COLDSTREAM,—CATHERINE, outward-bound, remains,—RANGOON PACKET, (Brig), passed down.

Kedgeroe.—LARKIN, LA BELLE ALLIANCE, LADY RAPPED, TRAVANCORE, ATLET ROHMAN, PAZAROBANY, DERRA BREGY, TAJE, and FAZ ROBANY, outward-bound, remain,—MARY ANN SOPHIA, passed down.

New Anchorage.—H. C. Ships GENERAL HEWETT, THAMES, MARQUIS OF ELY, and WINCHELSEA.

Baogor.—MELVILLE BHUN, and ROSALIA, (P.), outward-bound, remain,—H. C. S. WARREN HASTINGS, below Baogor, outward-bound, remain,—MERCUS, (Brig), gone to sea.

The DUKE OF BORDEAUX, (P.), arrived off Calcutta on Sunday.

Administrations to Estates.

Captain Henry Parker, late of His Majesty's 53d Regiment of Foot, deceased—James Weir Hogg, Esq.

Mrs. Catherine DeRoasio Mayo, late of Calcutta, Widow, deceased—Messrs. John Richardson Campo, and William Thomas Rodgers.

Mr. Henry Hume, late of Calcutta, deceased—Mrs. Lucy Hume, Widow.

James Jameson, Esq. late of the Honorable Company's Bengal Medical Establishment, deceased—James Calder, Esq.

MARRIAGES.

At Madras, on the 7th instant, by the Reverend THOMAS LEWIS, M. A., MICHAEL BARON, Esq. to Miss EMMA OLIVARIOS.

At Madras, on the 4th instant, by the Reverend Mr. Lewis, Mr. R. W. Bruce, to ANNE, the eldest Daughter of Major Brown, by his second Marriage.

At Bombay, on the 6th instant, at Saint Thomas's Church, by the Reverend H. DAVIS, Lieutenant J. H. BELL, of the 1st Battalion 6th Regiment of Native Infantry, to MARIA, eldest Daughter of the late Captain JARMY, of His Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons.

At Bombay, on the 6th instant, Lieutenant BLACHLY, to ANNA MARIA, eldest Daughter of the late Lieutenant WATSON, of the 24th Light Dragoons.

BIRTHS.

On the 27th instant, the Lady of TREDWY CLARKE, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

At Chowringhee, on the 26th instant, the Lady of Captain HEYMAN, 5th Light Dragoons, of a Daughter.

At Salem, on the 3d instant, at the house of J. M. HEATH, Esq. the Lady of H. W. KENSINGTON, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Veer in Salesette, on the 29th ultimo, Mrs. FORDONJEE CURSETTIE, of a Son.

At Bombay, on the 31st ultimo, the Lady of Captain J. B. DUNSTERVILLE, Paymaster, Baroda Subsidiary Force, of a Son.

CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES, JANUARY 28, 1823.

BUY...SELL

Remittable Loans,	Rs.	23	0	22	12
Unremittable ditto,		14	0	14	0
Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors, for 3		26	0	25	0
12 Months, dated 30th of June 1822,		3			
Ditto, for 18 Months, dated 30th of April, 1823,		25	0	24	0
Bank Shares,		6220	0	6260	0
Spanish Dollars, per 100,		206	0	205	0
Notes of Good Houses, for 8 Months, bearing Interest, at 5 per cent.					
Government Bills, Discount,				at 3-8 per cent.	
Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper, for 1 to 3 months, at 3-8 per cent.					